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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

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CONTENTS

Notes and Comments

In Parliament

Political Notes. What it Costs a Woman to Live, and Women and British Citizenship

The Suffrage Situation in Ireland

News from Abroad

Review

"Wind and Tide." By E. Rentoul Esler

Correspondence

"The Westminster Gazette" and the N.U.W.S.S.

How Some of Us Live. By Our Commissioner

The N.U. at Work: The All-Britain Lightning Campaign, Suffrage Camp and Caravan Tour

Notes from Headquarters

News from the Societies and Federations

"The time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long."

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES
(NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 485).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 485 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 220.)

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Notes and Comments.

Come to Hyde Park on Sunday.

Next Sunday, as usual, the N.U.W.S.S. holds its meeting near the Reformer's Tree at 3.30. Constitutional Suffragists are specially invited to come in large numbers, to support the speakers, as last Sunday the Anti-suffragist party of violence were indulging themselves in the prevention of free speech at our platform.

Women Liberals Fight for Freedom.

As we go to press the W.L.F. Council is in session at Queen's Hall, and the fate hangs in the balance of Miss Alison Garland's resolution urging Women Liberals to support only those Liberal candidates who are pledged to vote for the enfranchisement of women. This resolution has been proposed in a magnificent speech by Miss Garland, and seconded ably and pluckily by Mrs. Corbett Ashby. The fight they are making will be historic. Mrs. McLaren, who, for freedom's sake, has resigned office in the Federation, has made a noble appeal for the fight to be conducted on the highest plane of courtesy and dignity. All honour to those who, like her, desire that what Liberal women shall offer to their party is, not a slavish subservience to a machine, but the services of free women.

Since writing the above, the division has been announced—400 for Miss Garland, 456 against. Bad, but better than before.

The Channing Arnold Case.

We hope to publish Mr. Wilson's reply to Mrs. Venning and Mr. Hooper next week.

British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill.

The Report stage of this Bill was not taken on Tuesday, as those in charge of it had intended. Women are becoming increasingly inconvenient to politicians. Women are showing a troublesome aliveness on the subject of this Bill, and its provisions for bartering away their liberties. We publish a letter from the Press Department of the N.U.W.S.S., stating the whole position, which merits careful study. A similar letter has been issued in the name of the Women's Co-operative Guild, and at their council meeting on Tuesday, the Women's Liberal Federation passed unanimously a resolution calling upon the Government to safeguard the equality of British women who marry foreigners, in the Status of Aliens Bill, on the lines of the amendment standing in the names of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Glyn Jones.

The official plea for the Bill as it now stands, that it will produce uniformity in conditions of citizenship, is curiously cynical. If it is good to establish uniformity in the conditions of women's citizenship, let it be by the conferring of equal rights of representation, rather than by more firmly riveting the chains of a dead past. We trust that the vigorous expressions of opinion with which, in spite of the Whitsuntide holiday spirit still in the air, the promoters of the Bill are being confronted, will give them pause, and make clear to them that the "theoretic independence of women," to which a correspondent in *The Westminster Gazette* scornfully referred as the only lion in the path, is not to be ignored with impunity.

Milk and Dairies Bill.

Mr. Samuel's Bill was read a second time without a division on Tuesday. The debate showed a consciousness, almost we had said a *nervous* consciousness, that a strong public opinion is growing up in regard to the subject with which it dealt. That is well. But the trade interest has votes. Woman must not be too busy at home washing the baby and the baby's bottle, or *too* ready to boil the milk to remove doubts, or she may find the gentlemen of the House of Commons are after all inclined to shirk their part of the cleansing. We give elsewhere an account of the debate.

Police Court Reform.

There are few subjects of more vital importance to women than police court reform, and many suffragists have been foremost among those who have done valuable service in calling public attention to abuses existing under the present police court and prison system. *The Times* has now opened its columns to an exhaustive discussion of the subject, and it is noteworthy that this discussion has been begun by a woman correspondent with a vigorous and weighty indictment of the present system and the *personnel* of those who administer it. This correspondent has evidently a wide experience of that of which she writes, and there is little doubt that, though not in every particular, yet in broad outline, she makes out a strong case, and few will disagree with her contention that the present plan of rushing through cases against time, and the indiscriminate mixing of various classes of offenders, is highly injurious to the State.

The Criminal Administration Bill and Mrs. Humphry Ward.

The Times correspondent referred to above points out that Mr. McKenna's Criminal Law Administration Bill will be of little value unless it is accompanied by reform of the machinery which must be used in its administration. In *The Times* of June 6th an interesting letter on the subject of this Bill appears from the pen of Mrs. Humphry Ward. She suggests that the Bill should be amended by the omission of the following clauses: Clause 4, Sub-section 1, giving the right of search of a convicted person, for the amount of his or her fine. Clause 12, providing that a Court of Summary Jurisdiction may, in lieu of passing sentence of imprisonment, detain an offender in the precincts of the court or at any police station until not later than ten o'clock on the day of his or her conviction. Clause 13, Sub-sections 2 and 4, empowering the detention of persons liable to imprisonment in "police cells, bridewells, and other similar places" for a period not exceeding four days, and enabling the Secretary of State, on police application, to certify any such place as "fit." Mrs. Ward, while protesting against the extension of the power of police imprisonment, claims that at least the following words be inserted in the Bill, "provided that no place shall be certified as suitable unless all female prisoners be under female supervision."

Mrs. Ward as a Representative Institution.

We are in hearty agreement with Mrs. Ward's proposals in regard to the amendment of Mr. McKenna's Bill. The weak points to which she refers have already been pointed out by Mr. Nevinson, Mr. Bailey Weaver, and others. May we plead, however, with Mrs. Ward to confine herself more strictly to what she understands, and leave alone what she does not. Mrs. Ward has an invincible ignorance of the principles of democratic representation. When she tried to be spokeswoman on behalf of the N.U.W.W. she was "ruthlessly voted down," and again recently when she made a pronouncement on Federalism in the name of the Anti-suffragists, it was promptly followed by an official *communiqué* from Lords Curzon and Weardale on behalf of the N.L.O.W.S., repudiating the position she had taken up. Lastly, she refers again in the letter to which we have called attention, to her "Advisory Committee," which sits in the House of Commons precincts, and seems to claim to voice the needs of British womanhood. Most of those who examine Mrs. Ward's letter on its merits will declare it to be a good letter, so far as it deals with the Bill. But the views she puts forward gain no added authority because they are approved by her self-appointed Committee. A hundred such Committees might meet in the sacred precincts, and each arrive at different conclusions, and each equally could claim to voice the needs of British women. Indeed, the fact that Mrs. Ward omits all reference to the question of policewomen, the employment of whom was strongly recommended by the White Slave Traffic Congress last July, strikingly illustrates this point. There is only one way in which those voiceless millions can speak, and it is not Mrs. Ward's way.

Political Ostriches.

The Leeds and District Weekly Citizen has just published a most interesting article on "The Woman's View," in which the following reference to the election policy of the N.U.W.S.S. occurs:—

"The political ostrich may hide his head in the sand, but things somehow happen even when he refuses to look at them. The Liberal Government has for a long time attempted to persuade itself that the Suffrage movement has no political importance. When there is no election the Government's head-burying policy may serve well enough, and a certain number of newspapers may be counted upon to pile the sand higher. But outside the sand-hole things go on happening, and now and then there comes an election and the Government has to take its head out of the sand and look round. And then with an unpleasant little shock it discovers that its Anti-suffrage policy has been unpopular and the Suffragists are steadily gaining ground. There can be no doubt that Women's Suffrage was one of the principal questions on which North-East Derbyshire and previous three-cornered contests were fought, and,

as a protest against the Anti-suffrage policy of the Government the results are very encouraging."

The writer also, in dealing somewhat trenchantly with certain critics of the N.U.'s attitude in regard to the franchise for local parliaments, touches on that vital question, the interests of the native women in our dependencies :—

"What incompatibility," he asks, "is there between the demand for the Imperial vote, and the acceptance of the local franchise, not as a substitute for the former, but as a step towards it? Mrs. Fawcett made it clear in her refusal of Mrs. Humphry Ward's attempted bargain, that the National Union had no intention of compromising. There is no question of any lowering of the flag among non-militant Suffragists. They stand for the removal of the sex disability, because they know that upon this the whole future status of women depends. They know, too, that the interests of the native women in our dependencies demand the representation of women in the Imperial Parliament."

"The Same Mrs. Fawcett."

We hope to deal next week with Mrs. Fawcett's letter to *The Times* of June 10th, on her relation to militancy.

Militancy and "The Common Cause."

A letter appears in our correspondence columns under the above title, from the argument of which we wholly dissent. The Common Cause exists for two purposes—(1) to speak the truth, (2) to promote the cause of Women's Suffrage. To pretend that the militant movement does not exist because we profoundly disapprove of it, is not to speak the truth. The N.U.W.S.S. has repeatedly and most justly condemned violence; it has never said that violence is only to be condemned if it is the work of Militant Suffragists, nor that all acts or words of those who have ever committed an act of violence are to be condemned. The Common Cause deprecates all irrational violence of action, or of thought, or word—and it declines to follow a section of the lay press in indulging in orgies of violent speech on the subject of the criminal acts of fellow Suffragists, or on any other subject. It would be such an orgy of violent speech to maintain that a deputation of persons waiting upon the King, whose constitutional right to do so is at least arguable, is on a par with sacrilege and arson or even with the organised interruption of public meetings or physical attacks upon public men. A letter on this subject, whose tone and argument command respect, appears under the heading "The Crown and the Right of Petition."

Law-Abiding Suffragists in London.

In the course of a magnificent speech, delivered in London last week, Miss Margaret Ashton used the following words: "The question (of the enfranchisement of women) is so big, the injustice suffered so great, that it should be considered apart from all thought of exasperation and irritation, considered in the interests of the women and children now exposed to such great dangers." It is in this spirit that the London Society is organising a demonstration in the Queen's Hall, on the evening of the 19th inst., at which a special Law-Abiding Suffragists' Metropolitan Fund is to be inaugurated, to make it possible to deal with the innumerable openings which are arising more than ever before in the London area as the thoughtful public begin to understand in a wholly new way the social and moral aspects of the movement. We understand that a great forward step is essential at once, if the present opportunities are not to be lost of reaching thousands never touched before.

Dr. Saleeby Speaks on Woman Suffrage.

Dr. Saleeby's address at the London Society's reception last week gave us several gems of thought. "I stand for several unvirile subjects, on which the virility of the future race depends." "Drilling in a barrack yard cannot give a recruit good teeth." "Every school child has been younger than it is now, and what happened to it when it was younger is eternally important." Such are a few echoes, good to ponder upon.

Mrs. Philip Snowden.

Our readers will learn with great regret of the illness of Mrs. Snowden, which has been the more severe owing to her devotion to Suffrage and other social work. An operation for appendicitis has been successfully performed in a London nursing home by Sir Alfred Pearce Gould. At the time of going to press we understand she is going on well. Much sympathy will be felt for Mr. Snowden.

"The Westminster Gazette" and the N.U.W.S.S.

The Westminster devotes a leader and another column to a fair-minded analysis of the Election Fighting Fund of the N.U.W.S.S., which it evidently regards as inconvenient. The position of *The Westminster* is dealt with in our leader.

In Parliament.

Tuesday, June 9th.

Milk and Dairies Bill.

Mr. Herbert Samuel (President, Local Government Board) in moving the second reading of the Milk and Dairies Bill, said that he proposed to provide means for tracing diseased milk back to its source and stopping that source. The Bill abolished the present system of multiple inspections, and provided for single inspection. It also applied precautions to foreign milk imported.

Mr. C. Bathurst (Wilts., Wilton, U.) said that agriculturists were anxious that producers should not be penalised in respect of offences after the milk had left their possession. He believed that the dangers of dirty milk were minimised as much as those of tuberculous milk were exaggerated. During the summer months a large proportion of infantile mortality was due to dirty milk. Milk was the one complete food that Nature provided, and every one must recognise that legislation should not be so drastic as to interfere with milk production.

Dr. Addison (Hoxton, Lib.) supported the suggestion that there should be some system of certification of the quality of milk. The indirect effect of such a system would be vastly more important in improving the general quality of the milk supply than the Bill itself, because, if milk were graded as it was in New York, people would begin to inquire why grade A was different from grades B and C, and there would be created a public opinion in favour of clean milk.

Mr. Forster (Kent, Sevenoaks, U.) believed that the Bill would do something to check the sale of impure milk, but it would not make it cheaper or more plentiful. He much regretted that the Bill did not do something to assist the farmer to obtain immunity from disease in his cattle. If they could deal with the source, as well as the distribution of the supply, it would be much more desirable, and he hoped the right hon. gentleman would urge the President of the Board of Agriculture to take steps to place at the disposal of cattle owners the opportunity of carrying out tests for tuberculosis—tests which were in the interest of the community—free from the heavy expense which they were called upon to bear at the present time.

Mr. Astor (Plymouth, U.) said that no one was more anxious to protect the public, and no one more realised the danger to children, of tuberculous milk, than he did, but tuberculous milk could be rendered safe by boiling or Pasteurising. In New York, where the milk was graded and classified, the lowest grade could only be sold in shops where there was a prominent notice that the milk was only fit for human consumption if it had been boiled. Thereby they had done a great deal to keep the milk supply a large and cheap one. This was a question of children and not of adults. Because an adult could consume a limited quantity of stale or dirty milk with their tea without harm, it did not follow that children could do so.

Mr. Astor regretted that the President of the Local Government Board had not provided in the Bill for the licensing of milk sellers. The old system of registration of milk sellers was condemned without qualification by the Irish Milk Commission in their final report of 1911. The Commission pointed out that the local authorities had no power to refuse registration on the ground that the applicant's premises were unsuitable, and that procedure by prosecution in the case of offences was cumbrous, uncertain, and possibly ineffective. They recommended that all milk vendors in county boroughs and urban districts should be licensed, the licences to be renewable yearly either free of charge or at a nominal fee, and to be revocable under specified conditions, as, for instance, in the case of a man who persistently sold dirty milk or milk of poor quality.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in reply, agreed that it was essential to maintain the cheapness of the milk supply, but did not believe that the Bill would have the effect of sending up the price of milk and making it less available to the poorer classes. He did not, however, view with any spirit of hostility the hon. member's proposal for establishing a system of graded and certified milk and protecting the producers of certified milk from the competition of others who might seek wrongly to use the term "certified milk." All he said was that that was not a substitute for the proper regulation of the whole milk supply, though it might be a useful supplement. . . . For his part, he was quite content to leave that to discussion in Committee.

The Bill was read a second time without a division. The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Bill was also read a second time.

Political Notes.

WHAT IT COSTS A WOMAN TO LIVE.

The text was issued on June 4th of a Bill to provide for the approval of a living wage by local authorities, and for the registration of employers who pay less than approved wages. The terms of this Bill provide that: The hourly rates of wages to be fixed shall be as nearly as possible equivalent to such an hourly wage as, with a working week of not more than 54 hours and without any other source of income, would be adequate in the district :—

"(*a*) In the case of the men's rate, for the support of a man of the labouring class and his wife and children; and

"(*b*) In the case of the women's rate, for the support of a single woman of the labouring class alone."

It is provided that men's and women's rates shall not be less than for the City of London for any metropolitan or municipal borough, or for any urban district with a population of 20,000, 4½d. per hour for a man and 3d. per hour for a woman; and for any other area or district, 4d. for a man and 2½d. for a woman.

No doubt the intentions of the promoters of this Bill are kindly, but while they protect women by offering 2½d. an hour as a legalised wage, we shall continue to ask that women may be allowed to do something towards protecting themselves.

WOMEN AND BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

The following letter appeared in *The Manchester Guardian* on June 9th :—

"SIR,—The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, which is down for Report stage on Tuesday, affords a striking instance of a measure dealing with Imperial matters containing points of extreme importance to women on which they are not consulted, and on which they have no means of expressing their opinion in Parliament. The Bill has been pushed through the Lords without anyone apparently paying much attention to it, and is now being pressed through the Commons in a way which will render the introduction of amendments extremely difficult. The press has given little emphasis to the amendments proposed by Mr. Dickinson, and women generally, therefore, have had scant opportunity for even informing themselves on the subject.

"The Bill is an agreed Bill between the British Government and the Dominions, and the Colonial Secretary, on its Second Reading, announced that the final stages were reached last year; this apparently means, to quote the words of Mr. Dickinson, 'that it must not be altered by a single comma.' Whilst, therefore, the British Government will be tied definitely, not one of the Colonies will be affected until its own Government adopts the Act. It is to be noted, however, that already there is a protest from Australia, where women have the vote, against the clauses in the Bill affecting married women. Clauses 10 and 11 enact that the wife shall take the nationality of her husband, and shall retain that nationality after the death of her husband. The amendments proposed by Mr. Dickinson give the wife the option of selecting her nationality, and provide that on the death of her husband she shall be able to revert to her former nationality without further formality. Apparently, the only argument brought forward by Mr. McKenna in opposition to a wife having this option, is that the present law is that which prevails in every other nation. The real reason for the opposition of the Government appears to be the previous negotiations with the Colonies. It is, we believe, a fact that the present law on this point is modern, and that previous to 1870, the British law preserved a British woman's nationality even if she were married to a foreigner. In 1870, indifferent to what women themselves thought, the British Parliament destroyed the right of an Englishwoman to remain an Englishwoman if she did not wish to share her husband's nationality. The Home Office puts forward again to-day the argument that uniformity in this matter amongst different nations is desirable.

"If women believe the law in this respect to be bad, they will certainly not desire that it shall be uniform. Under the existing law women are in a worse position even than children, for any child having ceased to be a British subject, may, within a year after it has become twenty-one, make a declaration that it wishes to resume British nationality. The hardships connected with the present system affect specially the wives of deported aliens, the case of women married to Frenchmen by English, but not by French law, and the loss of the citizenship rights of widows. The principle embodied in the present Bill has already had to be abandoned with regard to eligibility for Old Age Pensions; it has been necessary to amend the National Insurance Act in order to give the wife of an alien full maternity benefit, and the woman who has married an alien is not treated as an alien for the purpose of that Act.

"Suffragists will heartily support Mr. Booth in his protest against the principle of sex inequality which these clauses in the Bill maintain, and which is being abandoned elsewhere on all sides.

"We wish also to call attention to the very serious fact that if the Bill passes in its present form, the opportunity for raising these important questions again will be rendered almost impossible.—

"(Signed) HELENA AUERBACH, Hon. Treasurer.

"(Signed) EMILY M. LEAF, Hon. Press Secretary."

IRELAND.

Irish affairs command the immediate attention of Suffragists, for while they cease not for an instant their insistent demand for Government to give without delay votes to women for the Imperial Parliament, they agree heartily with Mrs. Humphry Ward in demanding also votes for women in local parliaments.

We reprint, with acknowledgments, the following paragraphs from *The Irish Citizen*, of June 6th :—

"A deputation of representative Irish Women, organised by a Joint Committee of non-militants and militants, will wait upon Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond at the House of Commons on June 10th or 11th, to urge upon them the necessity of including in the Amending Home Rule Bill a clause enfranchising Irish Women on the Local Government basis.

The following correspondence has taken place :—

"28/5/'14.

"J. Redmond, Esq., M.P.

"DEAR SIR,—In view of your recent statement that you are prepared to consider concessions in the Home Rule Bill which are not 'contrary to the fundamental principles of self-government,' we desire to wait upon you, on behalf of a number of representative Irishwomen.

"We should be glad for the interview to take place during your present stay in Ireland, at whatever time and place may be convenient to yourself.

"Should this arrangement not suit you, we propose to wait upon you in London on June 10th or 11th, in the House of Commons. As the deputation is of public interest we desire that it may take place in the presence of the Press.

"On behalf of the Deputation Joint Committee we remain, yours faithfully, Katherine Maguire, M.D., Sec., Joint Committee; Mary Noel Guinness, P.L.G.; Professor Mary Hayden, Olga Crichton, Mary Strangman, M.D., T.C.; Lady Ernestine Hunt, J. Wyse Power, Dora Mellone, Secretary, Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation; Hanna Sheehy Skeffington, Chairman of Committee, Irish Women's Franchise League."

"May 30th.

"DEAR MADAM,—I am directed by Mr. Redmond to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., in which you express a desire to wait upon him on behalf of a number of representative Irishwomen with regard to the question of Women's Suffrage; and in reply to state that he regrets he cannot receive the deputation. He received several deputations on the subject in the past, which only led to unpleasantness. The views of the advocates of Women's Suffrage in Ireland are quite understood by him, and have been given due weight to.

"Mr. Redmond's view that Ireland should decide for herself under Home Rule whether she desires Women's Suffrage or not remains quite unchanged. Yours very truly, T. J. Hanna."

"June 2nd, 1914.

"J. Redmond, Esq., M.P.

"DEAR SIR,—We have received with regret your letter of May 30th, refusing to receive our deputation. We should like to point out that our object in asking for an interview was not, as you appear to think, an exchange of views between yourself and the advocates of Woman Suffrage. You had expressed yourself prepared to consider any concession which would not 'outrage the fundamental principles of the Home Rule Settlement.' In the light of this statement we desire to press upon you the demand of Irishwomen for recognition as citizens. As representatives of our Committee will be at the House of Commons on June 11th, we should be glad if you would arrange to see us on that date. Yours faithfully, Katherine Maguire, M.D., Hon. Sec., Joint Committee; Mary Noel Guinness, P.L.G.; Professor Mary Hayden, Olga Crichton, Mary Strangman, M.D., T.C.; Lady Ernestine Hunt, J. Wyse Power, Dora Mellone, Secretary, I.S.F.; Hanna Sheehy Skeffington, Chairman of Committee, I.W.F.L.

"[Mr. Asquith has also been written to, but his reply is not yet available]."

IRISH TRADE UNIONISTS SUPPORT WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

"The Suffrage question has been kept well to the front at the Irish Trade Union Congress held in Dublin this week. Mr. James Larkin, the Chairman, struck the keynote when, speaking of the defects of the Home Rule Bill from the workers' point of view, he said that the worst was the exclusion from self-government of half the nation—the women. (Earlier in the proceedings, while discussing the formation of the new Irish Labour Party, Mr. Larkin in passing expressed the hope that they would have women as members of the Irish Parliament.) When a resolution was moved demanding greater representation for urban areas, Mrs. Gordon, of the Irish Women Workers' Union, Belfast, moved an amendment demanding also representation for Irish women. This was seconded by Mr. James Conolly, and carried by the Congress unanimously. Thus the organised trade union movement of Ireland has definitely associated itself with the demand that the Amending Home Rule Bill shall include Votes for Women."

"A ROMAN HOLIDAY."

Having quoted last week *The Times* version of the Carson demonstration in Belfast on May 30th, in which it was stated that the spectacle enjoyed by the crowd was the baiting of Suffragettes by mill-girls, we here reproduce the following account given by a male correspondent in *The Irish Citizen*, from which it would appear that men, not women, were chiefly concerned in the provision of "the Roman holiday." We cannot vouch for the accuracy of either account, but having given one, it is just to give the other :—

"Dense crowds thronged the Donegal Quay-side at Belfast from an early hour on Saturday morning last, awaiting the arrival of Sir Edward Carson by the Liverpool boat. Suddenly the suspense was broken, all eyes were diverted in a new direction, and the cry of 'Here come the Suffragettes' rang out, followed by the ominous exclamation, 'Don't let the —— come near.' Then one saw the little band of plucky women coming along at a brisk pace—four in all, armed with sandwich boards, nothing more, against a devilish onslaught of infuriated fiends. I ran to see what could be done by way of protection of the foremost member of the band, who was coming in for the first fury of the storm. As I stood by her and turned to face the mob, I saw men, not women, but men in all directions pressing on to wreak their vengeance upon her. They tore off the sandwich-boards, broke them up and threw them in her face; tore at her hat and hair, twisted her arms, thumped and kicked her, pelted her with nails and rotten tomatoes. Had it not been for the timely assistance of the police, and particularly of a plain clothes man, who did yeoman service in conducting her, bleeding and dishevelled, to a haven of refuge in the sheds, there is little doubt that the loyalists of Ulster would have given the lady a lesson on their ideas of the freedom of living under the British Constitution that would have crippled her for life, if it had left any life at all."

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

DENMARK.

The Amending Bill.

It will be remembered that Danish Suffragists had good hopes that the Bill would be duly signed on June 5th. On that same day, Mrs. Elna Munch, President of *Danske Landsforbandet* and wife of the Danish Minister of Defence, wrote to us: "As the whole question is very much postponed, owing to the unexpected manœuvre of the Conservative Parties, I think the result will not be given till the beginning of August or thereabouts."

Meanwhile a most important meeting of Scandinavian women has taken place (June 10th and 11th), in Copenhagen. the women of Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and Denmark meeting to discuss certain urgent questions. This is the second general meeting of Scandinavian women. Its programme included a discussion on family rights, marriage contract and divorce; legislation on guardianship of children, and special legislative prohibitions for women, especially in regard to night work.

The Danish Government has granted 2,000 Kroner towards the expenses of this conference, and the International Suffrage Alliance has sent a representative.

HUNGARY.

The latest news from Hungary is of great interest. On June 6th, 1914, was formed a new political party, called the Radical Bourgeois Party, which has placed equal suffrage for men and women in its platform. It is the more remarkable because Bourgeois Radicals and Socialists have been hitherto the only organised opponents to the Women's Movement, and have struggled against it with all their force during the last eight years.

SWEDEN.

Rostratt for Kvinnor informs us that the recent elections have given an impetus to the formation of Women's Societies in Sweden. A new Society called "Women and the Country," has been formed, "to deepen and inform the political spirit among women, and to encourage them to form independent political judgments."

U.S.A.

The Primary Returns in Pennsylvania show that Suffrage candidates are successful, every candidate left in the running for United States Senator and for Governor being on the Suffrage side. These victories give increased probability of success for the equal Suffrage amendment for Pennsylvania in 1915.

Illinois Removes Corrupt Officers.

We are informed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association that 185 judges and clerks of election in "Bath House John's" Ward, Chicago, have been removed, owing to investigations made since the election in April, when the women voters watched closely the fight of Miss Marion Drake against "Bath House John."

A tribute to legislation which is at least partly due to the influence of women voters is contained in *The Times* Food Supplement, June 8th. Under the heading "An Advance on English Methods," *The Times* says:—

"In no branch of social and economic management has the United States made greater strides of recent years than in the administration of what are commonly called Pure Food Laws. Ten years ago there was practically no effective regulation of that kind; to-day the sale of adulterated or misbranded commodities is a most dangerous occupation."

Anti-Suffragist Methods in America.

The following is from *The Woman's Journal* of May 20th:—

Mrs. Catt Puts Straight Query.

"Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee for Woman Suffrage, has addressed an open letter to the officers of the National and State Associations Opposed to Woman Suffrage, protesting against the use of what she considers unfair methods in the Anti-suffrage campaign. 'We have been informed by a number of men and women,' writes Mrs. Catt, 'that they have been accosted when passing your temporary headquarters on Broadway with the statement that the programme of equal suffrage includes free love, disruption of the home and children. . . . Since it is impossible to trace rumours of this nature, we ask you in this open, public fashion, whether this kind of statement is included in the propaganda authorised by your Board.

"'Before we take any steps to deal with the situation we desire to know officially direct from you whether your representatives are acting in accordance with the instructions of your Board. We welcome a fair fight, but must protest against the attempt to misrepresent the character and beliefs of those whose motives have ever been solely inspired by the desire to dignify the home, to honour marriage, and to secure greater protection for children in order that they may grow up worthy citizens of a great republic.'"

Reviews.

The Position of Woman in Primitive Society. By C. Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan). (Eveleigh Nash. 3s. 6d.)

In this little book Mrs. Gallichan brings forward very strong evidence to show that most races have at one time or another passed through a stage in which the mother—not the father—was the recognised head of the family, "the director in the home, the owner of the meagre property, the distributor of food, and the controller of the children," the husband entering his wife's family and living there as a "consort guest." Most writers who have advanced this theory have held it to be a development from an earlier period of promiscuous sexual relationships. Mrs. Gallichan shows that it was an advance from a primitive patriarchal stage, in which our ancestors, "half-men, half-brutes, lived in small, solitary, and hostile family groups, held together by a common subjection to the strongest male, who was father and owner of all the women and their children. . . . Here was the most primitive form of jealous ownership by the male, as he killed or drove off his rivals; his fights were the brutal precursors of all sexual restrictions upon women."

The earliest movements towards a higher social development came, she maintains, from the women, who sometimes succeeded in prevailing upon the fathers to allow their sons to remain in the family group. "As time went on," she says, "the advantage of strength gained to the group by this increase in their male members would tend to encourage the custom." The women of the group would still belong to the patriarch, and would be taboo to the young men, who would have to provide themselves with wives by capture, which, Mrs. Gallichan suggests, would be no difficult matter, as young women would often be glad to escape from their elderly tyrant to a more youthful companion.

Gradually, the rights of the patriarch were further restricted; "a bar being raised to prevent his adding his daughters to his wives," the change coming "by the entrance of outside suitors as husbands for the daughters and their acceptance as group-members." This change, Mrs. Gallichan maintains, was brought about by the direct initiative of the women, banded together against the father, and perhaps assisted by the sons. At first, the lovers would be received secretly, but afterwards, as the patriarch's strength declined with years, he would be compelled to tolerate their presence. Thus friendly relations were gradually brought about between one group and another, and further progress made towards civilisation:—

"The husband, living in his own group, and visiting his wife in hers, would at once form a connecting link between two hitherto separate family circles, which friendly connection would not be broken when, later, the custom arose of the husband leaving his group to take up his residence with his wife. . . . Such an arrangement must have been of immense advantage to the women. Under the new order, a wife married to one of these young strangers would hold a position of considerable power that hitherto had been impossible."

Being in her own home, under the protection of her own relatives, the wife would be in a position—as Mr. Atkinson puts it in his work on *Primal Law*—"to impose law on her subject spouse."

The part of the book in which the writer deals with marriage systems of this type as they exist in various parts of the world to-day is of intense interest. Though she does not believe in the theory of a period of actual rule by women—such as has been put forward by some writers—Mrs. Gallichan shows very clearly that where the husband joins the wife's clan the position of women is always very favourable, a high type of communal life frequently existing, in which the administration of the domestic affairs of the clan rests wholly with the women, the chief merely leading in war. Later, when the custom grew up for a man to pay a sum of money to his wife's relatives for the privilege of taking her to his own home, the position of women greatly declined. "The father has bought back his position as patriarch. On the other hand, the mother has lost her freedom, that came with the protection of her kindred under the social organisation of the clan."

In some ways this seems a decided step back; yet, the writer points out that:—

"The survival value of the patriarchal age consists in the additional gain to the children of the father's to the mother's care. . . . We women need to remember this, lest bitterness strain our sense of justice. It may be that progress could not be accomplished otherwise; that the cost of love's development has been the enslavement of women. If so, then women will not, in the long account of Nature, have lost in the payment of the price. They may be . . . better fitted for the refound freedom."

The way in which the freedom of women will again be brought about, Mrs. Gallichan does not do more than hint at; but she declares her intention of dealing with this question in another book.

M. M.

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WIND AND TIDE.

By E. RENTOUL ESLER.

Author of "The Wardlaws," "The Trackless Way," "The Way they Loved at Grimpat," "A Maid of the Manse," &c.

SYNOPSIS.

Kate Burnsley is the daughter of a rough Irish farmer, but her mother had been brought up in a refined and cultured home, and had only married Burnsley because her father, the Rev John Moffatt, was reduced to poverty. On her mother's death, Kate takes her place as mistress of the farm, and performs her duties well, but she is in thoroughly uncongenial surroundings. Everything in the house that stirs her imagination, that seems beautiful, has come to Kate from her mother's people. Kate worships her brother Neil, who is training as a solicitor, and resents the admiration of Dick Nelson, a handsome but rough young man, who is obliged to work on her father's farm, because his people had wasted away all their possessions while he was still a child. Biddy Doyle, who comes in to "lend a hand" in the kitchen, has a great admiration for Dick, and, deeply as she is devoted to Kate, rather resents her attitude towards the young man.

Neil comes home for a short holiday, and brother and sister plan out a delightful future together. Her brother's companionship makes Richard Nelson's wooing all the more repugnant to Kate. One day, however, on her way home from market, she is rescued by Nelson from a mad dog, and in the first grateful consciousness of deliverance allows him to kiss her, but as soon as she recovers herself she repulses him. He leaves her in anger but comes next day, to tell her that he has had an offer of a post with a good salary, and asks her to promise to marry him. Again Kate repulses him, and when later on he writes to say that he has come into some property, and that he is still fond of her, she answers his letter rudely. A second letter arrives from Nelson, telling Kate that he has a mortgage on her father's farm, and asking if this makes any difference to her views. She replies that it does not.

CHAPTER VI.

A WEEK later Neil came home; a very refined product of the farm now, with pale, thin-fingered hands, and a high colour in his sunken cheeks. His appearance terrified his sister, and even his father's face fell at sight of him. "You look none so well," Burnsley said, a degree less gruffly than usual.

"I am not very well," the young man answered, simply.

When the brother and sister were alone together, Kate dropped on her knees beside Neil. "What is it?" she asked, in a husky whisper. "What is the matter with you?"

He laid his hand over the hand on his knee, and, as caresses were rare at the farm, the action spoke volumes.

"Consumption, I am afraid," he answered, in a low voice.

Her face turned as white as the lace about her throat. "Who says so?" she asked.

"A clever doctor; he knows."

"What did he say?" She leant her cheek against his shoulder, then drew it away not to press on him.

"He says I am very bad; have all the symptoms that mean a speedy end, unless——"

"Unless?"

"What I don't expect. That father will send me away for a long voyage, or into a sanatorium where I should have skilled attention."

"He will, Neil, he will; he is hard, but he has his feelings too."

"But has he the money? It will take a lot."

"He will be able to get it; oh! yes, he will, for his only son."

"There, girlie, don't cry, there is nothing to cry about in any case. Life is so rotten for most people that it is no great hardship to have to chuck it."

"But you would have had better luck than most, and now that you are qualified and ready to begin work, oh! it could not be possible, God is too good for that."

"I am not sure that we should have ever attained the things we used to dream about. I do not know that I am cut out to grow rich by legal practice. There are a lot of shady things in law. I am not sure that I could ever have done them."

"There are family practices—one reads about them in books." She did not care whether there were or not, she merely said it to keep talking, while all the time the thought was turning in her head like a big wheel that Neil would die.

"Yes, they are built up in a few generations. Perhaps my grandsons will flourish about as representatives of the great firm of Burnsley & Sons." He laughed, and Kate saw with anguish the deep furrows down each thin cheek.

She went alone to break to her father the news that a skilful doctor had said Neil was very ill. "He may die," she said, with pale lips.

The blow she dealt him only made the farmer angry. What did doctors know? A pack of quacks, frightening fanciful people for the sake of fees; he would not believe a word that fell from any of them. As to a voyage, where was the money to come from, and if Neil was as ill as was said, was it reasonable to send him alone to be knocked about on a rough journey, when he needed all the comfort and care and kindness of home?

Because his heart was so sore his speech grew harsher; suspecting blame of himself in Kate's mental attitude, he grew wroth with her. But his voice, as he addressed his son, had a sort of chastened roughness that was not without pathos.

"What old wives' tales have they been telling you over there?" he asked, with a queer contraction of the lips.

Neil laughed, said it was not reasonable to think a warning was a death sentence, that he did not feel quite right, but that he had strong faith in the efficacy of home and rest.

He brightened as the days passed, took all the specifics which the local doctor, summoned in a hurry, prescribed for him, with docility that was pathetic, drank Kate's health in cod liver oil, and said inhalations of creosote were far more enlivening than tobacco. But he lay awake long into each night, pondering many things, as the young do, when, for the first time, they come face to face with the great problem.

As troubles never come singly, another day's post brought a letter for the farmer from Richard Nelson. He proposed to extend his business, and, therefore, required some money. Could Farmer Burnsley repay at least a portion of the sum lent on mortgage on Laganside farm? If he could not repay the whole amount soon, could he let him have half, and the remainder as soon as convenient the following year?

Now, as a matter of fact, Burnsley had never contemplated paying off the mortgage. It seemed to him that money lent on such good security was well invested. What more did anyone want? He had paid the interest regularly; the demand for the principal seemed unreasonable.

Because Nelson had worked for him for wages, Burnsley answered his letter with scanter courtesy, keeping all mention of the matter from his son and daughter. He did not see his way to pay off the mortgage; he could not undertake to do it just then.

"Then I shall have to foreclose," Nelson replied.

Burnsley fled in a white heat of anger and dismay to his solicitors. Could they raise the money to buy Nelson off; he would increase the rate of interest; could afford one per cent. more.

The lawyers temporised, said they would see what could be done, and, meanwhile, another letter arrived from Nelson. He was sorry to appear over urgent, but property in his own line of business, and cheap, was within his offer; he must ask at least a hundred pounds at once. If he could have it just then, he would be less pressing for another instalment.

Then Burnsley took his children into counsel, approaching them grimly like one who has held a fort single-handed, and only signals danger when his ammunition is exhausted.

"We never knew you were in debt," Neil said, blankly.

"It is not my way to complain," Burnsley answered, with conscious, modest merit. The grievous habit of concealing serious financial facts from those most likely to be overwhelmed by them is almost as prevalent in Ireland as the other habit of grumbling incessantly about trifling, necessary expenditure, crying "ruin, ruin," every time the price of saleable commodities falls a fraction, or a new item is introduced into the domestic bills. Burnsley thought it manly to keep his difficulties to himself, and permit his family to think him miserly, when he was really liberal beyond his legitimate capacity.

"What steps are to be taken now?" Kate asked.

"The only step is to raise the money."

"I will try Curtis & McMonagle," Neil said. "I have no doubt they will be able to effect another loan at once; the security is good enough."

He was full of generous pity for his father; he had misjudged him, had been thinking hardly of his want of liberality when the poor old boy had been doing his utmost. The shock had momentarily tightened the young man's relaxed energies. He grew anxious to recover, to grow strong again, that he might help his father, and provide for Kate.

* * * * * * *

It was very curious to think of Dick Nelson with a claim against Laganside, owning the place actually, if the worst came to the worst. Burnsley determined to see him, to talk the matter over, incredulous at the first, as one type of harsh and tyrannous man is, that anyone would be harsh with him. Had not he been kind to Dick in the days when he employed him, treated him fairly, and given him work as often as he needed him? And the interest on the mortgage, it had always been forthcoming both to Ben and Dick. And to think that in such case there was a thought of putting pressure on him, even of turning him out of his place!

"It is the last thing I should have expected of you," Burnsley said, with just such an accent of reproach as a loving father might have directed to a dearly-loved but ungrateful son.

Nelson admitted that the case looked bad against him, and said that in the usual way of business he would never lend money on mortgage, because taking a man's land was like taking the tools that meant his living. But to hold Ben's mortgage, and to buy the other seemed an act of goodwill.

"Goodwill!" Burnsley echoed.

"Yes, because I wanted Kate; if she had been willing to have me, I meant to hand the mortgage over to her. Even now, when she won't look at me, I have no wish to be hard. I don't see why another should not buy me out, as I bought the first mortgagor."

"You wanted Kate," Burnsley cried, his thoughts seeming to relax suddenly from the close tension that had held them for days, and to run fluently through his brain. "Then, man, you shall have her, you shall have her."

"I won't have pressure put on her," Nelson interposed.

"There will be no hard pressure, none at all; I know the screw that will drive her."

He had grown quite light of heart all at once. Objections! what was a girl that she should object when such important issues were at stake? Was it not of daily occurrence that girls had to be forced into wedlock, only to become as docile as lambs afterwards? Nelson

TO THE WOMEN OF LONDON!

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A Procession of the CHURCH LEAGUE for WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

will march from the Embankment (Waterloo Bridge), on THURSDAY, JUNE 18th, starting at 6.30 p.m., to the **United Demonstration of the 'Religious' Leagues in Hyde Park** at 8 p.m. Sympathisers invited to march under Church League Banner.

PUBLIC CONFERENCE ON

WOMEN POLICE: THEIR POSITION AND POWERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19th, at 3 p.m.

CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER.

Speakers: Miss Constance Tite. Mr. Bronson Reynolds (Chairman of Committee of the American Federation of Social Hygiene: formerly Prosecuting Attorney for the County of New York).

Councillor Margaret Ashton (Manchester). **Mrs. Paget.**

Discussion. Admission Free. Collection for Expenses.

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By kind permission of the LADY BYRON, on Thursday, June 25th, at 3 p.m.

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London Society of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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Speakers: Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D., Mrs. RACKHAM, P.L.G. (Exec. Com., N.U.W.S.S.), Mrs. F. T. SWANWICK, M.A. (Exec. Com., N.U.W.S.S.).

Next Week (June 19th), Hon. Mrs. SPENCER GRAVES, (chair), The Lady COURTNEY of PENWITH, Miss C. MARSHALL, Miss MARY LOWNDES, (Exec. Com., L.S.W.S., Ed. Board "The Englishwoman."); Miss HAY COOPER.

DISCUSSION. TEA 6d.

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Late President: RIGHT HON. JAMES STUART, LL.D.

Hon. Secretary of the British Branch: DR. HELEN WILSON.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, PORTSMOUTH,

June 15th to 18th, 1914.

Subject:

"A CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY: LIBERTY WITH RESPONSIBILITY" in regard to—

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was a mighty good match in any case. And to think that he spoke of giving the mortgage to Kate! Why, there was no fool on all the earth like a man in love! But that was no reason why wiser people should not profit by his folly. If Kate got the mortgage she would destroy it, of course, and there would be an end of that debt that had been like a tightening rope round his, Burnsley's, neck for twenty years. It was characteristic of the farmer that he never saw any aspect of questions affecting himself, but that which was to his advantage. It did not occur to him that Nelson might have views that extended beyond the mere acquisition of Kate's hand, or Kate other views than to save her father. But if she had, there was Neil to exercise further pressure.

"I don't think I can raise the money; frankly, as between man and man, I don't think I can, but if I can buy you off with a wedding, the girl is yours," he said.

Nelson's face remained sombre.

"The interest would be due to Kate then," he replied, "and it would be for you or Neil to pay it at your convenience; it would be her dowry, but coming from me instead of you."

"There would be no trouble about that, she is a good girl, and fond of her brother and me. But come over and see her, come and see us all, sure you know you'll be welcome enough."

Burnsley went off in high good humour, leaving Nelson dull. No doubt her father would coerce Kate's consent, and he wanted her; yes, he wanted her so much that he would take her against her will, but only in the hope that one day she would be satisfied.

(To be continued.)

TO AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.

Dear person, why I want the vote
Is just because I dare to hope
That, by the good God's Grace,
'Twill prove a key to many doors
To stairs that lead to higher floors
In life's great dwelling place.

From low-ceiled cellars now we peep
At sun-lit day, and turn to sleep
On beds of discontent.
Oh! for the roof where high o'erhead
A broken covering widespread
Shows Heaven through each rent!

I think when up the stairs we press,
The low-ceiled cellar will possess
None but its martyred hosts.
Dear person, pray there be for you
The sky, with Heaven shining through,
To keep away the ghosts!

KATHARINE M. E. VAUGHAN.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MORALS.

The Reduction of Public Immorality and the Reduction of Venereal Disease are the two main subjects for discussion at the International Conference which the Abolitionist Federation is holding at Portsmouth, June 15th to 18th.

The medical side will be treated by experts including Dr. Santoliquids, of Rome; Dr. Lomholt, of Copenhagen; Sir Victor Horsley, &c. As regards Morals there will be separate Sessions devoted respectively to the Responsibility of Law Makers, and the Responsibility of Local Authorities: papers are to be contributed by Mrs. K. Scheven, of Dresden, and Mr. Bronson Reynolds, of New York, who will speak of methods adopted in Germany and the United States (including, in both cases, the work of Women Police), and by Mr. W. J. Dawson, J.P., of Hull, one of the ablest and most active of the younger English workers.

All particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the British Branch, Miss F. M. McNeile, 19, Tothill-street, S.W.

THE WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The following are among important resolutions passed by the W. L. F. in council at the Queen's Hall, on June 9th:—

Resolution proposed by Mrs. Alderton:—

"That this Council reiterates its unshaken conviction that justice demands equal treatment for men and women in the law dealing with divorce, and a cheapening of the procedure which would bring divorce within the reach of the poorer classes, and in view of the findings of the Royal Commission, expresses its sorrow that the Government has again neglected to carry into effect this long-delayed reform."

Resolution proposed by Miss Bertha Mason:—

"That this Council calls the serious attention of the Members of the Government to the needs of further amendment to the Criminal Law, and further expresses the hope that the Bill as introduced into the House of Lords by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London for the purpose of raising the age of consent and otherwise amending the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885, will be speedily passed by the House of Lords, and that the Government can be induced to take it up and secure its passage through the House of Commons."

Resolution proposed by Miss Bertha Mason:—

"That this Council welcomes the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the question of Venereal Disease, and expresses its conviction that the right way of grappling with this terrible scourge is by bringing about a widespread knowledge of its ravages, and above all that there be established a righteous moral standard for men and women alike."

Correspondence.

WOMEN AND DIOCESAN SYNODS.

MADAM,—The letter signed L. J. Churchman in the last issue of your paper, is of extreme interest since it calls attention incidentally to the unfortunate results arising from the curious apathy of the majority of Churchwomen with regard to all that concerns the business and the organisation of Church Councils.

Regrettable as the attitude of the members of the new Diocesan Synod appears to have been, it lay largely in the power of women to prevent it. At the time of the election of representatives it was known that the question of the eligibility of women to the Synod must be raised at the first meeting of the new body. Notwithstanding this knowledge, the election in one of the most important parishes in the Chichester diocese aroused practically no interest among Churchwomen privileged to vote. Neither, so far as could be ascertained, did they put any question on the subject to the candidates for election. Circumstances were no doubt similar throughout the diocese.

I submit, therefore, that a great part of the responsibility for the inadequate and one-sided representation of the laity, which is now fixed as part of the constitution of the new Synod, rests with women themselves; for it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a little intelligent realisation of what was at stake, together with a little necessary effort on their part, would have resulted in a wider minded and more fitting body of representatives than appears to have been elected.

N. S. B. ATKINSON.

MILITANCY AND "THE COMMON CAUSE."

MADAM,—As you are doubtless aware, law-abiding Suffragists are frequently reproached with not proclaiming more decidedly their disapproval of militant methods. This may or may not be justified, but what we have to face is the fact that the general public is still obtuse as to the enormous difference between constitutional Suffragists and members of militant societies. Anything that could be done to emphasise the distinction would be a gain, and we feel impelled to make an appeal to THE COMMON CAUSE to aid in this matter. The Editors may not be aware that it is a source of bewilderment and misgiving to some members of the National Union when they see in their own organ references to militant outrages accompanied by qualifying statements tending to condone the actions reported. Why mention the militants at all? But if THE COMMON CAUSE sees fit to report their doings, surely we might expect that no excuses would be offered for their conduct.

We all know that violence begets violence, and that persons who have aroused such general indignation as the militants must be liable to severe reprisals. We respectfully submit that it is not the function of THE COMMON CAUSE to endeavour to excite sympathy for militant law breakers, or to dwell on the provocations they have received. Law-abiding Suffragists are sufficiently hampered already in their work by the action of the militants, and feel they ought to be able to look to THE COMMON CAUSE for support in making it clear to the public that the National Union unreservedly condemns the whole militant policy.

EMILY and GEORGIANA HILL,
Hon. Secs., Wandsworth Committee, London Society.

[*We are informed that the above is an expression of the personal opinion of the Misses Hill and certain other members of the Wandsworth Committee, but not an official communication from that body.*—ED., C.C.]

A NEW METHOD OF PROPAGANDA.

MADAM,—It may interest you to know that a great Ulster Demonstration was held here on June 6th, when a procession was arranged from different parts of the town, &c. The Committee thought this was too good an opportunity to miss for propaganda work. We had 3,000 leaflets printed:—

"NON-MILITANT.
EASTBOURNE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.
WHY ask Women to take part in a Political Demonstration, and yet deny them the Right to Vote?
WHAT IS BAD FOR IRISH MEN
IS BAD FOR IRISH WOMEN!
We are asking that Women may have the same right as men, to express their views through the Ballot on Political Matters."

Two or three workers were told off to each of the various starting points of the procession, to distribute the leaflets. THE COMMON CAUSE was also sold. All posters, circulars, programmes, &c., of the Demonstration, inviting the public to take part, contained the words "Ladies included," and our little leaflet was most appropriate, as I think it would be quite accurate to say that there were twice as many women as men in the procession.

L. ALLEN.

THE CROWN AND THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

MADAM,—There is one point on the subject of the Right of Petition to the Crown—by men or women—which has, I think, been overlooked. Mrs. Pankhurst has—rightly or wrongly—declared herself and her followers to be *rebels* against the Constitution, and has publicly announced her determination to defy its laws. Surely, anyone—man or woman—who takes up that position, must also be considered to have forfeited his or her Constitutional privileges, or at least to have rendered himself or herself liable, without injustice, to have them temporarily suspended.

BERTHA LOWE.

WHEN WERE WOMEN CREATED?

MADAM,—Mr. Fred C. Conybeare, in his letter of the 6th inst. to *The Times*, says, "The manhood of this country had to wait hundreds of years before it was enfranchised at all," and urges women to patience. I understand from this that the womanhood of this country was created long after the manhood, or it would have also had to wait those hundreds of years. If Mr. Conybeare can prove that its period of waiting has been so much shorter, by giving the information as to how many centuries women were created after men it will no doubt greatly assist the patience with which women now wait to have their common humanity with men recognised.

A. PILLEY.

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B 74

London Law-Abiding Suffragists Demand Immediate Legislation.

London Society of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

MEETING AT THE QUEEN'S HALL

(Sole Lessees, Messrs. Chappell & Co., Ltd.),
LANGHAM PLACE, REGENT STREET, W.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19th, at 8.30 p.m.,

To Demand a Government Measure for Women's Suffrage and to INAUGURATE the

LAW-ABIDING SUFFRAGISTS' GREAT METROPOLITAN FUND.

CHAIR:—

THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT,

LL.D.,

THE BISHOP OF KENSINGTON,

AND OTHER SPEAKERS.

ADMISSION FREE. Doors Open 7.30.

Reserved Seats, 10/6, 5/-, 2/6, 1/6, 1/-, to be obtained from the Queen's Hall, and from Miss P. STRACHEY,

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,
58, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

NOTE.—It is hoped it may be possible to announce the London results of the All-Britain Lightning Campaign at this Meeting.

TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE LONDON SOCIETY for WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The time is now ripe for London Law-Abiding Suffragists to take a decided step forward. In order to secure a wide extension of work in the immediate future it has been decided to inaugurate a great Metropolitan Fund. On our Society rests the responsibility of keeping the case for the Law-Abiding Suffragists permanently before the London public. Our mission extends from West-End squares and shopping centres to East-End thoroughfares and slums. The field lies open, the harvest is ripe, but the workers' hands are paralysed by lack of funds. Help us to make a good start at the meeting in the Queen's Hall. We beg the friends of our cause at once to send a cheque or a promise to our Treasurer, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, at 58, Victoria Street, S.W. The announcement at the meeting of gifts already made will waken the generosity of those who for the first time that night will realise that our need is the physical and spiritual need of the nation. *For such a cause no sacrifice is too great.*

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LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS *should be addressed to the Editor*, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.*

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS *to be addressed to The Manager*, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all* ADVERTISEMENTS *must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

NOTICE.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

"The Westminster Gazette" and the N.U.W.S.S.

On Friday last *The Westminster Gazette* paid us the compliment of giving a column to a digest of the N.U. Annual Report, and another column and a half, on the front page, to editorial comment on the by-election policy there detailed. Apparently the Report has made manifest to official Liberalism, as represented by the *Gazette*, one of the unacknowledged causes of recent Government defeats in by-elections!

That our policy is in certain points misunderstood by the editor of the *Gazette* is not surprising. Such misunderstanding is common amongst those whose fortunes the policy adversely affects—but it makes it necessary for us to reiterate certain facts. The *Westminster* speaks of the Labour candidatures in the consistuencies of Anti-suffrage Cabinet Ministers as "Suffragist candidates nominated mainly to embarrass a Minister." This is a total misapprehension. These candidatures are promoted by the Labour Party in the interests of the Labour Party, not merely to spill the Government candidate, but to win the seat. The National Union, however, co-operates in every possible way because, besides desiring the return of the Labour candidate to strengthen the Suffrage party in the House of Commons, it is also vitally interested in securing the defeat of a Liberal Anti-suffragist Minister.

This is the chief error in fact made in the article, but the general criticisms of the policy show a curious failure to grasp the political situation, together with a certain *naïveté* and forgetfulness which would amuse us were the consequences of delay less serious. For let us see what *The Westminster Gazette* recommends in exchange for our present policy—"combining all the people in all parties who are in favour of Woman Suffrage, and bringing their united efforts to bear in a peaceful way on its accomplishment." Do our eyes or our understanding deceive us? We read the passage again and yet again, and our lips form themselves, unconsciously but inevitably, to the words "Conciliation Bill." (Is our memory at fault? We seem to remember that *The Westminster Gazette* was not over cordial to this little measure.) We recall its history—the great drawing together of Suffragists of all parties, their mutual concessions, and our acceptance of the compromise. And we recall its fate—after its vast majorities in 1910 and 1911 (110 and 167), and the refusal of the Government on each occasion to grant facilities; the promise of facilities in 1912, then the deliberate "torpedoing" of the measure by the introduction of the Government Reform Bill. "Tactical operations" on the part of women will never bring their enfranchisement, says the *Westminster*. "Tactical operations" on the part of the Government were successful in preventing the accomplishment of their hopes. For why was the Conciliation Bill defeated? No one, not even *The Westminster Gazette*, dreams that it was because the House of Commons had changed its mind on the principle of Women's Suffrage. It was defeated because the Government deliberately threw down the apple of discord with its franchise proposals; it was defeated because Mr. Asquith made his wishes so plain that the Irish Nationalists dared not support the Bill lest he should resign—and his most

faithful henchmen, like the Irish Nationalists, sacrificed their own principles and pledges for their leader's convenience. *The Westminster Gazette* speaks fervently of the man who "has been a warm supporter of Women's Suffrage all his life." Does it forget that Sir William Byles so described himself—and advised all loyal Liberals to oppose the Bill for Mr. Asquith's sake and for the sake of Home Rule? "So tactical a proceeding that it alienates ordinary people": this phrase the *Westminster* applies to the refusal of the National Union to support a "tried friend," who is a member of a hostile Government. To our mind it might be better applied to the action of the Byles type of Liberal towards Women's Suffrage measures.

But let us consider the situation thus created. The solution which *The Westminster Gazette* offers has been tried, and is for ever discredited. What is more, it has taught us an unforgettable lesson. We have learned that, in Parliament, tactics weigh heavier than principles, and that the hostility of the leader of the party in power is sufficient to destroy any non-party measure. Let us remind *The Westminster Gazette* of a fact, too often forgotten by Liberals, that two-thirds of the Liberal party and two-thirds of the present Government are pledged supporters of Women's Suffrage. Only "tactics," then, prevent the introduction of a Government measure. For convenience sake, the party belies its principles. Clearly, then, to make the belying of its principles less convenient than the carrying of them into practice must be the aim of Suffragists. That this is being done the *Gazette* admits when it says that "this form of oppression" is "much more annoying to the Government than any of the activities of the militant organisations." The Editor is, however, exercised as to the sad lot of the Liberal "tried friend," who misses the invaluable support of Suffragists. (What a *rara avis* the "tried friend" is *The Westminster Gazette* perhaps hardly realises!) All we can reply is that, although in recognition of his services to our cause, we, for the moment, suspend our hostility to the Government which he supports, we cannot be so sentimental as to let our sense of his personal worth lead us actually to strengthen a Government which has deceived and betrayed us. These are hard words, but unless the truth of them is grasped, the full meaning and wisdom of our policy cannot be understood. This Government has not merely refused to grant Women's Suffrage. It has made solemn pledges—and cynically leaves them unfulfilled and with no prospect of fulfilment. Shall we do better with another Government? *The Westminster Gazette* asks. Let it realise that *we cannot do worse*. Indeed, an honest enemy is to be preferred to so false a friend. "The incoming Government would not be pledged to it [Women's Suffrage]," says the *Gazette*. That remains to be seen. "The Labour Party . . . is not likely to be in a position to form a Government." No; but it may well be in the position to *dictate to* the Government. Moreover, even were we certain that a Conservative Government, unpledged to Women's Suffrage, would succeed the present Government, and that we should get nothing from them, we might yet be justified in hoping that a period in the wilderness might chasten the soul of the Liberal Party. Large majorities and long periods of power are notoriously and demonstrably demoralising. In the school of adversity, who knows what virtues the Liberal Party might not develop? "We speak as supporters of Women's Suffrage," says *The Westminster Gazette*. Exactly! Look, *Westminster Gazette*, into your own heart (or, more literally, into your files of the past few years), and find in this phrase, and that record, the full justification for our policy. "We are supporters"—yes, and typical of the mass of our supporters in your party, and we ask: Has your support never wavered? Has your ardour never cooled? Have "tactics" never decided the extent and the nature of your advocacy? Have you tried to counteract the baleful effects of militancy by constant reference to the constitutional agitation? Have you ever had the courage to tell Mr. Asquith squarely that he is in debt to Suffragists, and the debt must be paid? No! Like other party papers, you have supported Women's Suffrage just when and just so far as party expediency permitted. On tactical grounds alone can you defend your record—and we seem to hear a sound of shattering glass as we return to you the stone which dropped harmless at our feet. The constitutional Suffragists need not blush for any tactics they have used to advance their cause, and to the efficacy of their present election policy the displeasure of so good a party organ as *The Westminster Gazette* is no small tribute. But the day will come—and it is not far distant—when all good Liberals, remembering these days, will blush for the tactics by which their party sought to place obstacles in the way of the irresistible onward march of democracy.

How Some of Us Live.

BY OUR COMMISSIONER.

INTRODUCTORY.

[We leave writers perfectly free to expound facts and suggest remedies, but IN NO CASE does the N.U.W.S.S. take responsibility for the views set forward in signed articles. Our object is to provide a platform for free discussion.]

Most old adages, which have stood the test of years-old human exchange, have at least a substratum of truth. So with the familiar one that "one half the world does not know how the other half lives." It perhaps applies with greater force to women than to men. It is only in these later days that we are beginning to realise that women are actually half the world, and that women and children together comprise two-thirds of the world. Till comparatively recently, these very simple but very significant facts were not realised at all, and the student who turns to history for knowledge concerning that half of the world which is composed of women, is sent empty away. Certain it is that women have lived and have borne their part all the time that men have been bearing theirs; but women have belonged to that world which was part and parcel of man's belongings; to his home, and as part of his property; and since man himself was the historian, naturally he, as the human factor in the shaping and recording of events, loomed larger in his own view than any part of his property could possibly do.

The evolution of society to present-day conditions has of necessity instituted modern methods and changes. Thus, to-day the halfpenny newspaper records a rapid cinematograph of passing everyday events; yet here again we have evidence of how little that part of the world which controls the newspaper world knows of the half of the world which is made up of women. Fashionable woman, with her vagaries and extravagances, extracts passing notice; but of the great world of women who are at work in home or workshop the newspaper recks nothing. Man the worker has a thousand and one activities; and all more or less in turn come under the review of the "recording angel" behind the scenes of the newspaper. It may be merely a strike of dustmen which brings those humble but useful sons of toil into the limelight; but sooner or later they all come, and we all know a little about them. It is computed roughly by some authorities that one-third of the total population of women are working outside their homes, in industry; yet some people still solemnly assume that all women are at home; and even those who are not quite blind enough to assume that, sometimes glibly deplore the work of women in industry as an evil and (presumably) look with complacency to the enabling of women to stay at home as the abolition of the evil.

It is because we know so little of women workers and how they live that we are able to think and talk so confusedly and vaguely about them. Yet they are so much an integral part of the industrial army that no Insurance Act could be made workable which did not recognise and include them; and the fact that they are likely to break down the Act in some industries by their excessive sickness, but goes to prove how woefully ignorant were those whose business it was to know most about them, of how woman the worker works, and how she lives. And so little is known of her and the conditions of her life that a newspaper lately published an article by a Socialist writer advocating the abolition by law of what he calls "the working wife."

In view of facts such as the foregoing, it behoves those of us who desire, for the sake of human progress, to raise the status of one half the world, to increase our knowledge of how that half of the world actually lives, that we may not rashly and ignorantly advocate that which may possibly be retrograde and harmful. It is with this object that the succeeding articles of this series are to be written; that we may inform ourselves as to actual facts concerning the everyday lives of working women. The information contained here will come direct from the woman who is described; and in learning facts about her life we may hope to learn what sort of human being the woman herself is, which we may reasonably hope will tend to increase the usefulness of the human service we hope to render her, when that weapon of service—the vote—is ours to use.

The working woman's life is of necessity largely made up of work; and much space will be occupied in describing her work; and it may perhaps open our eyes to find, in spite of the fact that so many doors have a sex bar through which she may not pass, how manifold are her occupations. Every item of dress which clothes either men or women has probably passed through the

hands of a small army of women workers. "Woman's place is at home," we are still told, even in these latter days of her world-wide awakening and emancipation; and many people sincerely hold the view that only in tending to creature needs within the home is she fulfilling her womanly functions. Yet the facts are that our homes are full of the work of her hands, and if she tends to the needs of home through the profit-maker, who is almost always a man, she is surely more sinned against than sinning.

Houses which are the mere shell when the man-builder and decorator leaves are not homes. Some amount of furniture is there, according to the length of our purses and our notions of comfort; and a host of utensils in metal and pottery are necessary to the hand of the womanly housewife before she has evolved the orderly meal and the comfortable resting-place with which home is associated in most of our minds. In the making of many of these things we shall find the hand of the woman worker; and surely it were no less human, and therefore womanly, to make than to use! The best house manager and "home maker," and the cleverest cook in the world cannot serve a meal without food; and in the preparation of much of this also we shall find the woman worker; and much of our export trade is done in products which have come from her hands.

We are all much too careless of the debt we owe to the people who are commonly called "workpeople." Our rich little island, smiling in vivid spring garb, would be less rich, less productive, without the human toil which cultivates and extracts its natural treasures; the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the homes we love, had never been there but for world-wide service of myriad toilers. The woman of this class is on the whole a harder worker than the man, therefore our debt to her is the greater.

Work being so large a share of her life, and having so direct and far-reaching an influence on all that she is or may be, of necessity the articles which follow will deal largely with that large share of her life. Yet we are out to try to realise how she lives; therefore other matters will have to be taken into account, as, for instance, the provision as to housing and kindred matters, which have so direct a concern with her life, but which, being entirely (out of London) under male rule, are out of reach of her personal control. Matters dealing with statistics, which can be obtained by inquiry at any Free Library, will not occupy space here. The object is to show how some of us live, and the woman's actual life will be first considered, and that information concerning her which is not obtainable except from herself will have first place in succeeding articles.

(*Next week:* "A TOWN OF WOMEN.")

WOMEN IN TRADE UNIONS.

TIN-BOX MAKERS AT DEPTFORD.

A strike for reasonable conditions of labour is being carried on by some tin-box makers employed by Messrs. A. Lloyd & Sons, of Deptford, the demands of the girls being :—

"Entire abolition of fines and deductions.

"Restoration of former piece-work rates, recently greatly reduced.

"'Time rate' to be the same as paid at the other tin-box factories in the district."

It is stated that many of the girls on piece-work only receive 8s. a week, deductions sometimes amounting to 4s. a week being made for alleged defects, and the girls being fined for coming late.

The strikers are being helped by the National Federation of Women Workers, and collections are being made to enable them to make a long fight if necessary.

CIGARETTE MAKERS DEMAND EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

At Drapkin's tobacco factory, Middlesex Street, E., some hundred cigarette makers of both sexes have ceased work, and put forward the following claims :—

"(1) That women 'makers' doing the same work as men 'makers' are paid at a lower rate per 1,000. As this tends to depress the wages of 'men' makers with wives and families, and to displace them, our demand is for a uniform minimum rate, irrespective of sex.

"(2) That thoroughly efficient 'makers' coming from other factories to work at Drapkin's are paid 3d. per 1,000 less because they are newcomers. This means a difference of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per week. Not only that, but the 'maker' has no guarantee that time will remove this disability."

WAITRESSES AND BARMAIDS ORGANISE.

The newly formed Waitresses' Association has up till now been enrolling barmaids among its members, but on the opening of a London Branch of the National Union of Managers, Bar Assistants, and Brewery Workers, it has agreed to transfer all its barmaids to the latter organisation.

PORTRAITS OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. HENRY FAWCETT AND MRS. FAWCETT AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE ARTS AND INDUSTRIES OF THE BLIND.

An Exhibition of the Arts and Industries of the Blind will take place on June 18th, for a week, at the Church House, Great Smith Street, Westminster, and will be the largest of its kind ever held. It will include an immense variety of articles made by blind men, women, and children in schools, workshops, homes, and other institutions in England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies, and abroad, and at their own homes. There will also be shown machines and apparatus which can be used by or for the blind, or for the benefit of those threatened with blindness, and a collection of objects, books, and pictures, illustrating the history, education, and training of the blind.

Mrs. Fawcett is greatly interested in the success of the Exhibition, and is lending two pictures to it—one a portrait of the late Professor Fawcett, and the other Miss B. Newcombe's copy (lately presented to Mrs. Fawcett by the London Society) of the picture of herself and Professor Fawcett by Madox Brown, which hangs in the National Portrait Gallery and which has special interest as the only portrait of a living woman in that gallery.

The Exhibition will be open from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Thursday, June 18th, to Wednesday, June 24th (both days inclusive, Sunday excepted), admission 1s.; after 6 o'clock, and on Saturday, 6d.

CAMBRIDGE UNION DEBATE.

For the second time within a few terms Woman Suffrage was debated at the Union on Tuesday night. Our cause was defended by the retiring President, Mr. G. K. M. Butler, and opposed by the Rev. A. H. Bonghey, a familiar figure to frequenters of Anti-suffrage meetings in Cambridge.

Naturally militancy was a bone of contention, but it was noticeable that the greatest condemnation was reserved for the attitude of the Press and others who make capital out of militancy.

Mr. Butler touched briefly on the need of protection for wage-earning women and the treatment of deputations of the voteless. He described the vote as "a megaphone, which makes your voice heard," and concluded a convincing speech with an appeal for progress. "You face the Past, but we face the Future, and Time is on our side." From Mr. Bonghey we had the usual time-honoured arguments, but the way in which Mr. Cholmeley (of Oxford) disposed of them was delightful.

Perhaps Mr. Bonghey's most remarkable statement was that a reform such as women demand in the name of justice is an accusation of injustice against our forefathers, and that all civilisation tends towards inequality. He migrated to America for examples of the uselessness of the franchise, but his opponent was not slow to follow him there, showing how Suffrage is spreading from State to State.

Mr. Bonghey thought that we should place in our male representatives the confidence which a man places in his lawyer, and built up a pretty little parable of the trustful, and therefore victorious, client. His peroration with its usual appeal to chivalry, brought out from Mr. Cholmeley a definition which met with the approval of his audience, "Chivalry is the relation of a superior to an inferior."

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PROCESSION AND DEMONSTRATION.

POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th.

Speakers who have already promised—

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D., LADY BETTY BALFOUR, Councillor MARGARET ASHTON, A. F. WHITE, Esq., M.P., A. FENNER BROCKWAY, Esq., and Others.

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THE NATIONAL UNION AT WORK.

THE ALL-BRITAIN LIGHTNING CAMPAIGN.

The All-Britain Lightning Campaign is a scheme sanctioned by the Council of the N.U.W.S.S., and the Executive Committee has appointed June as the month for it to be carried into effect. During June, therefore, every member of a Society within the N.U. is urged to obtain at least one other member. In order that this scheme may receive the attention it deserves, we propose to devote special space each week to items of news in connection with it.

The London Society is already hard at work in order to announce results, if possible, at its great Queen's Hall meeting on June 19th. "Have you got your Lightning Campaigner yet?" is a favourite way of opening any conversation between members at present. "Oh, yes; and she's going to subscribe £2 2s. a year," was one proud reply. Several letters in the spirited vein of the following have already been received :—

"Dear Madam,—The All-Britain Lightning Campaign has my fullest sympathy. It is most important to prove to the country that the great majority of the supporters of the Cause of Women's Suffrage are law-abiding. . . . Please send me a dozen more sets of papers. My members will all be workers who can only pay 1s. subscriptions, but I have already secured three and hope to get several more.—Yours faithfully, X.Y.Z."

Another member reports six, two of them being 10s. subscribers. Yet another member has not yet got hers, because she has had "bad luck" (?) in that everyone she has written to is a member already. One distinguished clergyman, a well-known writer and preacher, replied that he had just joined, as he thought now was the time for all sensible people to stick together!

At a public meeting addressed by Lady Betty Balfour and Mrs. Rackham thirty-two members joined in response to the Lightning Appeal.

Overheard at the Westminster Palace Hotel: "How is your Manchester Lightning Campaign getting on, Miss Ashton?" "We do ours in the latter part of June." "Do you expect to get more members than London?" "No rivalry allowed between London and Manchester"!

[Of course not; they always do things A1 in Manchester, but poor little London must try not to be discouraged!—ED., C.C.]

Illness need be no discouragement. One of our most brilliant young workers writes from a sick bed as follows :—"I shall make my nurse and doctor lightning members in a day or two."

CAMPERS GETTING BREAKFAST READY.

SUFFRAGE CAMP AT WEYMOUTH.

"Why haven't we heard you before?" and "When are you coming again?" are the favourite questions in Weymouth to-day. The Western Federation is proud of the fact that, thanks to Miss Thurstan, their head Organiser, they have started an original method of propaganda in the N.U.W.S.S., and even more proud that it has proved a brilliant success. The life is a strenuous one. Only those who are energetic enough to get up at 6.30 find time for a bathe, though the water looks delightfully tempting during the morning. But as soon as tents are tidied, the work of the day begins—poster parade, distribution of leaflets on the front, open-air meeting on the beach which goes on from 11.30 till after one—all these things have to be done, and, in addition, some must stay in camp to cook—no light work, for open-air life improves the appetite.

In the evening, one or two meetings are held in villages near, and these have all been well attended, an occasional drunkard or crying baby being the only disturbers. The camp itself excites great interest. It is open to visitors in the afternoon and evening, and a constant stream of people flows out from the town. A record of the numbers has been kept and reaches, at time of writing, nearly three thousand. The blue-jackets, in particular, seem very interested, and many people make the adjoining field a picnic ground, so as to keep us under observation.

The practical side of camp life also receives attention. Two ladies from the Red Cross League have given demonstrations in tent-pitching, bivouacking "with a rug, two sticks, and a hairpin," and open-air kitchen making. One of these demonstrations took place in the afternoon, and an interested audience of sailors watched the proceedings, two of them supplementing the lesson by an exhibition of the making of all kinds of delightfully technical-sounding "bends" and "hitches."

Every evening there has been a lecture in the big marquee, and to give a variety, a big bonfire was built on Wednesday—the King's birthday—and all the little coloured lanterns of the camp were used to make an effective illumination. On Thursday an entertainment was given, instead of the lecture. Mr. Walter Raymond, the well-known author of West Country stories, gave delightful recitations of dialect poems, the Wells Dramatic Society peformed "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky," and Miss Geraldine Cooke sang several songs.

That the work done has practical results is shown by the Friends of Woman Suffrage cards signed. Over four hundred of these have been signed during the week. Even the children of Weymouth have begun to talk Suffrage.

SOME VISITORS' REMARKS.

ONE BLUEJACKET TO ANOTHER: "There ain't nothing vulgar about it; they be ladies, some of 'em quite high up."

ONE LADY TO ANOTHER: "I shouldn't mind it if my bed was up as high as the tent top. It is the thought of all the different kinds of creepy creatures which might walk over me in the night that puts me off."

ONE SMALL BOY TO ANOTHER: "I should give these women the vote, they're alright. They don't want to sit in Parliament, that's men's work."

A CARAVAN TOUR IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.

The South-Western Federation Active Service League work took the form of a month's caravanning through the villages and small towns of Cornwall and Devon. On May 4th, Dr. Mabel Ramsay, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Whalley, and Miss Baker started from Wadebridge, with flags flying, en route for Port Isaac. In spite of a letter which told us we were "the sisters of the Devil, and our home was in Hell," we had a very hearty welcome when we arrived there, especially when they found we were law-abiding.

All our audiences soon came under the spell of Mrs. Whalley's eloquence, and we had many invitations to "come again." In some places people even came round the next day to say how much they liked us, and other villagers were very interested to see one of our party scrubbing the floor and "polishing the handle of the big front door"! Domesticated Suffragists were evidently a great surprise to them.

During the tour we visited some of the beauty spots of Cornwall and Devon, and the seeds of Suffrage were sown mostly in virgin soil. Two hundred and sixty-nine "Friends" and some members were the results of our work, which, considering how small were the villages visited, was most encouraging. Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold exceedingly well everywhere.

Throughout the tour we were shown every kindness by sympathisers, but we consider our most cheering reception was at Boscastle, where the children sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers" outside the van—we thought most appropriately! We were given breakfasts, hot baths (which were most welcome), the loan of horses, a cottage, and hospitality for the week-end. To all these kind friends, and to Miss Lyle, Miss Tomkins, and Miss Kirton, who joined us en route, we offer our sincere thanks.

We feel we have taken full advantage of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's wise advice, for we have indeed gone into the highways and byeways and preached the meaning of the Woman's Movement everywhere. Our month's caravanning has taught us all many things—co-operation, camaraderie—and has filled us with even greater enthusiasm for the common cause of humanity!

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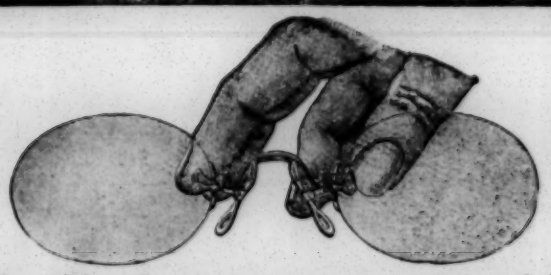
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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS K. D. COURTNEY.
MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary:
MISS CROOKENDEN.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Treasurer's Notes.

The most important piece of work during the present month is undoubtedly the All-Britain Lightning Campaign, upon which our societies all over the country are now engaged. The campaign is taking a variety of forms according to the individual preferences and circumstances of the various localities, and Suffragists will await the results with the keenest interest. True to precedent, the Union has set itself a weighty task, and a great effort will be required on the part of the Union as a whole. The share, however, of this effort which will fall to each individual member need not be heavy, and if only everyone will do her or his little part, we may hope for an unprecedented addition to the Suffrage forces throughout Great Britain. We have been convinced for a long time that all around us are countless numbers who feel a quiet and earnest sympathy with the women's claim for citizenship, and the Lightning Campaign is designed in order to attach this vast mass of support more closely to our Union.

It is difficult for the individual who is modestly conscious of being but a single, unimportant unit, to realise the strength there is in mere numbers. Yet it is only by adding unit to unit that our claim to voice public opinion can be made and can be expected to carry overwhelming and incontrovertible conviction. We therefore appeal to all who believe in the justice of our claim, and to all who recognise that women's co-operation is needed in public affairs for the vigour and honour of our national life; and we ask them to understand how much it would help if all who hold this belief would no longer be content to stand aside and look on, but would come forward one by one to join the National Union, and so give the only real assistance to our Cause which lies in their power.

The London Society is taking a most active part in the All-Britain Lightning Campaign, and the meeting on Friday, June 19th, at the Queen's Hall will be an outstanding feature of the campaign in the London area. A great Metropolitan Fund is to be inaugurated at the meeting, which will give an opportunity to every member who has not as yet taken any share in the Lightning Campaign. Every Londoner who is devoted to the Women's Suffrage Cause, and who appreciates the work that is being done by the London Society, will wish to send a donation to the Metropolitan Fund, and should do so at once. But I appeal also to our thousands of country and provincial members, and to every individual, if any such there be, who may not yet have been asked to take any part in the All-Britain Lightning Campaign, and I beg them to send their donation to Headquarters before the present month goes by, as a token of their earnest desire to aid in our great effort.

HELENA AUERBACH.

Press Report.

The Press has been unusually full of interest to Suffragists this week. The letter of Lady Frances Balfour on June 5th, exposes the inconsistency of *The Times* in its persistent opposition to Women's Suffrage, whilst its columns team with articles—of which the best are often written by women—describing the abuses in administration, and the reforms which are necessary. The extreme exultation of *The Times* over the "Roman spirit" of the Ulster matrons who "are ready to put rifles into the hands of their men and force them out" is followed by an article on the militants, suggesting that they should be left to starve themselves in prison, but that "whatever the country does must be done in a calm and judicial way, worthy of our traditions." Mrs. Fawcett's letter of the 8th points out once again the Government's responsibility, and indicates clearly the "calm and judicial way."

Two points of special interest this week have been meagrely discussed in the Press. One was the amendment to the Criminal Justice Administration Act, proposed by Lord Henry Bentinck, for the establishment of policewomen for preventive and protective work on behalf of women and children; the other was Mr. Dickinson's amendments to the British Nationality and Status of Aliens' Bill. Mrs. Humphry Ward, in her letter to *The Times* on "Police Reform," makes no reference to Lord

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Henry Bentinck's amendment, which follows on the lines of the resolution passed in July by the White Slave Traffic Congress. *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Manchester Guardian*, and *The Daily Citizen*, in articles dealing sympathetically with the question, point out that the Home Secretary advised the withdrawal of this amendment in Committee, but that Lord Henry intends to bring up the question again on Report Stage. On June 9th *The Daily Telegraph* published an article protesting against the injustice of the principle of sex inequality embodied in Clauses 10 and 11 of the British Nationality Bill. Dr. Sloan Chesser gives an excellent description in *The Daily Chronicle*, on June 4th, of the Woman's Suffrage Camp at Weymouth. Pictures of the camp are given in *The Daily Sketch*. In an interesting article in *The Daily News*, Mr. Massingham says :—

"As far as the Suffrage is concerned, I am convinced that the end will come within a few months of the General Election. If the Tories come in, a limited Bill is inevitable, and though some Liberals will resist, the party as a whole will not. If the Liberals continue in office, a declared policy on the Suffrage is equally unavoidable. But such a declaration could only be of one kind. Mr. Asquith would have no right to block the way, and would, I think, have no inclination."

The Daily Citizen, in an excellent article on June 5th, says :

"We think it certain that important party announcements will be made before the Election comes. . . . . The militants have blindly played the game of the Anti-suffragists. If the enemies of reform had been able to lure larger numbers of women into the cul-de-sac of crime, women's enfranchisement would have been postponed for many years until an entirely new movement had arisen and shaped itself. Happily the great bulk of the movement, even under temptation, has kept to the true path of advance. Sane and level-headed Suffragists have created a position which makes certain the early concession of their claims."

The Daily Graphic has recently produced a little cartoon giving us a constitutional Suffragist rowing stroke in the Women's Franchise boat, making good progress, but a little hampered by a militant Suffragist in the bows who shows a tendency to catch crabs.

Report of the Literature Committee.

As it is very desirable that our distinctive colours should be more generally used, the Literature Department has a variety of stationery now—receipt books, labels, &c.—with red, white, and green corners. Samples of these have recently been sent to all Secretaries of Societies, and can be obtained by other members of the Union on application to the department.

FINED FOR BREAKING UP A SUFFRAGE MEETING.

A public meeting at the Corn Exchange, St. Neots, on April 24th, at which Mrs. Vulliamy and Miss Dora Mason attempted to speak, was broken up by roughs. As a sequel to this behaviour, nine young men, whose names had been taken by the police, were summoned by the Hon. Secretary, under the Public Meetings Act, and on May 7th were sentenced to fines varying from 10s. to 5s., or three days' imprisonment.

The presiding magistrate spoke very severely to the young men, and only on the intercession of the Hon. Secretary gave them two days' grace in paying their fines. The case was most fully reported in *The St. Neot's Advertiser*, and two other Hunts. papers have put in the convictions, and also letters from the Hon. Secretary about the N.U. members not being "Suffragettes," and disapproving of methods of violence.

ACTIVE SERVICE LEAGUE.

Reports are coming in of campaigns organised by the Active Service League, and also appeals for the help of Active Service Leaguers in work undertaken by various Societies. Officers of the League are asked to communicate with the *C.C. Correspondents of their Federation* instead of sending direct to THE COMMON CAUSE.

PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH THE EDITOR!

Room can occasionally be found in the wider columns of the paper for accounts of fresh methods of propaganda or of any specially important undertaking, but it greatly facilitates such arrangements if the Editor is communicated with beforehand.

Correspondents are once again urged NOT TO SEND NOTICES OF MEETINGS TO THE MANAGER on the same piece to paper as orders for copies, but to address them DIRECT TO THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

'COMMON CAUSE" SELLERS.

Here are some of the ways in which members are helping with the selling. Some, who live at home, sell for an hour one day a week after doing their household shopping. Others, who are in offices, sell for an hour one evening a week or at midday on Saturday.

Those who for reasons of health or family or employers cannot do any selling themselves, can help by buying copies from the street sellers, and suggesting to their friends who do not yet read THE COMMON CAUSE that they should do the same.

There will be a sellers' meeting at Victoria Street on Wednesday, June 24th, at 6 o'clock. Will volunteers please write to Miss Gosse, L.S.W.S., 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

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News from the Societies and Federations.

[As complaints have been received that names are often wrongly spelt in THE COMMON CAUSE *reports, Secretaries are asked to* WRITE ALL NAMES DISTINCTLY.*]*

Scottish Federation.

The outstanding event this month has been the Scottish Home Rule Bill campaign. Pressure was put upon the Scottish M.P.'s by many of our sixty-three Scottish Societies: "lobbying" was carried on in the House of Commons by various individuals for several days; political organisations were urged to further action. In the end, to the great satisfaction of all Suffragists throughout the kingdom, a clause was incorporated in the draft of the Scottish Home Rule Bill on the lines of the Dickinson amendment to the Reform Bill, enfranchising women householders and the wives of householders, with an age limit of twenty-five years. The Bill, unfortunately, was talked out, the Speaker refusing the closure. It is, however, a matter of much rejoicing that Scotland, as well as Wales, has not ignored one half the people in her scheme for a local Parliament.

The Federation office is now busy with preparations for the St. Andrews Summer School to be held from August 11th to September 8th. (See advertisement). Applications are already coming in well, and the school bids fair to be no less successful than it was last year.

HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Through the kindness of the Glasgow Suffrage Society the usual two monthly meetings of the Executive Committee of the Scottish Federation were held on Saturday, May 30th, in the office, 202, Hope Street, Glasgow, at which a large and representative gathering of delegates from the Societies forming the Federation were present.

The financial statement presented by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, was for the three months which have elapsed since the annual statement and report for the year ending February 28th was laid before the annual meeting in Edinburgh at the end of March. The balance in favour of the Federation at that time was over £189, but has now been reduced to one of £33.

The campaign in East Fife over Mr. Asquith's By-Election took £20 from the funds of the Federation, and the Treasurer made a very strong appeal to the Societies to realise the great necessity of adequately supporting the funds of the Federation at this momentous period for Suffrage—a moment when the whole question of Women's Suffrage has become the one question of the day. Several of the Societies have already responded eagerly—Paisley and Elgin have both sent donations of £15. From far away Shetland one of £3 3s. is received with the welcome promise of more at an early date. To the generosity of the President, Miss Mair, the Society are indebted for a most handsome contribution to pay for a new duplicator for the office. Copies of the annual report are now ready and have been sent to the Societies and subscribers, but anyone desirous of receiving a copy, might kindly apply to the Office, 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, to whom cheques and money orders should be made payable.

Who will help to send us donations, new subscriptions, or in any way aid us to continue in our struggle for freedom?

BRECHIN.—On May 8th a public meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall—Speaker, Dr. Elsie Inglis—Chairman, T. Maude Guthrie, Esq. The able and hopeful address of Dr. Inglis was much appreciated by a sympathetic audience. At the close of the meeting a resolution was put and unanimously carried that the local Members of Parliament be urged to support the enclosure of a clause enfranchising women in the forthcoming Home Rule Bill for Scotland. Several new members joined the Society.

DORNOCH.—The annual meeting of our branch of the N.U.W.S.S. was held in the Council Chamber on May 26th. There was a good attendance. Miss Hacon Oversteps was in the chair. The Secretary presented the annual report. It showed that political work had been undertaken by the Society during the year—at the time of the Northern Burghs By-Election, Committee Rooms were opened then in Castle Street, several meetings were held, and on polling day the signatures of more than half the electors of the Burgh were obtained for the petition for Women's Suffrage. The Society also enlisted the service of some of the electors to secure the support of their Member of Parliament towards the inclusion of women in the Home Rule for Scotland Bill. Five public meetings and three private ones were held during the session, Lady Frances Balfour and Miss Muriel Matters being amongst the speakers.

The financial report showed that the income of the Society had been £19 12s. The expenditure came to £19 6s. 5d., of which £12 16s. 2d. had been sent in donations to the National Union headquarters for work in Scotland.

After the business was finished and the reports adopted, Miss Barry delivered an able address on the "Women's Suffrage Debate in the House of Lords" (Lord Selborne's Bill). Thereafter tea was served, provided by the members of Committee.

The election of Officers and Committee for the ensuing year concluded the meeting. Miss Murray and Miss Munro were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively. The old committee numbering eight was augmented by four bringing it up to twelve. At the unanimous request of all present Mrs. Hacon consented to be Vice-President. Seven new members were enrolled bringing the number up to sixty-three. The meeting was felt to be an extremely satisfactory one.

EDINBURGH.—Friday, May 1st—Office meeting, 4.30 p.m. Speaker, Miss Mary E. Christie on "Deputation to Scottish Members of Parliament"—Chair, Miss Low. Excellent speech. Five copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

Monday, May 4th—At 8 p.m., Miss Low held a speakers' class in the office.

Friday May 8th—Office meeting, 4.30 p.m. Speaker, Miss K. Scott Moncrieff on "Women's Suffrage and Federal Parliaments." Chair, George Cochrane, Esq. Small but very interested audience. Fourteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

Saturday, May 9th—A jumble sale was held in the Buccleuch Street Hall at 2.30 p.m. A total of £21 0s. 5d., was realised. Miss Balfour very kindly undertook the management of the sale, assisted by Miss Kemp.

Monday, May 11th—A meeting of the Debating Society was held at the office to consider the syllabus for next autumn. A sub-committee was formed to make all arrangements in connection with the Debating Society. The same evening Miss Low spoke by invitation to the "Young Scots."

Tuesday, May 12th—Miss Jeffrey very kindly gave a social meeting in the Free Gardeners' Hall, Picardy Place, at 8 p.m., for the "Friends of Women's Suffrage." Unfortunately it was a very wet night which accounted for the meeting being smaller than it otherwise would have been. The speakers were Mrs. Shaw McLaren and Mr. J. McMichael, J.P. Both speeches were much enjoyed by the audience. The singers were Mrs. George Campbell and James Low, Esq Mrs. Campbell's songs received great applause, and Mr. Low who sang four of Harry Lauder's songs was very much appreciated. Fifty-seven copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

Friday, May 15th—Office meeting, 4.30 p.m. Speaker, Miss Low on "The House of Lords at Last." Very interesting speech Nine copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Same date, an open-air meeting was held at East Calder organised by the Active Service League. Mrs. Shaw McLaren spoke in a convincing manner and Miss Jean Barclay took the chair.

Saturday, May 16th—An open-air meeting was held at the "Fountain," Dalkeith, at 4.30 p.m., the speakers being Mr. McMichael, Mr. Nicolson, and Mr. Johnston. The meeting was organised by the Active Service League, and Miss Mackay (Hon. Sec.), Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Nicolson sold copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and disposed of thirty-six. About 200 people present.

Monday, May 18th—At 8 p.m. Miss Low held a speakers' class in the office.

Friday, May 22nd—Office meeting, 4.30 p.m.—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., on "Griselda and Social Reform." Chair, Miss Lisa Gordon. Good meeting, most interesting speech, a short discussion followed. Twelve copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

Saturday, May 23rd—An open-air meeting organised by the Active Service League took place at Bonnyrigg at 6 p.m. Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson. Chair, Miss Pressley-Smith. In spite of pouring rain about sixty were present, thirty-six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold and thirty "Friends" cards signed.

Monday, May 25th—A social meeting was held in the Board Room, Bangor Road, Leith, at 7.30 p.m., Miss Pressley-Smith presiding. Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., who made a stirring speech and was much appreciated. A short sketch entitled "The Brown Paper Parcel," which was acted by Miss Radford and Miss Puckering, was received with great applause and laughter. Tickets of admission were sold at 3d. each and realised £1 3s., sixteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were disposed of, twenty-two "Friends" cards signed, one new member gained, and a sale of goods realised the sum of £1 12s. 6d.

Tuesday, May 26th—An open-air meeting organised by the Active Service League was held in Penicuik at 7 p.m. Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson. A large and enthusiastic audience of 200 were present. All copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold out. All "Friends" cards signed, some on both sides as there were not sufficient to go round, in all fifty-two signed.

Wednesday, May 27th—Open-air meeting, Newtongrange, under the auspices of the local I.L.P. Speakers, Miss Lisa Gordon and Provost Brown. Small but interested audience. Seven copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

Friday, May 29th—Office meeting, 4.30 p.m. Speaker, Mr. William Stewart, I.L.P., Glasgow, on "The Fulfilment of Democracy." Very good speech. Small meeting. Chair, Miss Lisa Gordon. Eight copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

Sunday, May 31st—The National Union of Railwaymen at Portobello who had never before been addressed by a woman invited Miss Pressley-Smith to address their meeting at 5 p.m. Some of the members were in doubt as to the damage she might do to their hall or their persons, but were persuaded by the chairman to sit quiet and take the risk After hearing her speech on "Women's Suffrage and Democracy" many interesting questions were asked. All the copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold out—twenty-four in all.

The fact that Charles Price, Esq., M.P., J. M. Hogge, Esq., M.P., and Baillie Pratt, M.P., with other Members of Parliament secured the inclusion of a Women's Suffrage clause in the Scottish Home Rule Bill, is very gratifying to the Edinburgh National Union Society.

Miss Mackay, Hon. Sec. of the Active Service League, has done a great deal of work in connection with organising out-door meetings, &c.

The following ladies have sold THE COMMON CAUSE during the last month:—The Misses Moody, Mackay, Lockyer, Neill, A. Ross, Jeffrey, Barclay and Mrs. Nicolson. In all 824 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE have been sold during May.

Miss Jeffrey very kindly went to Bathgate for several days, to work up the "Friends" scheme there, and succeeded in getting twenty-six visitors for the "Friends of Women's Suffrage," in the district.

Miss Pressley-Smith has organised all the Leith "Friends" under twenty-nine visitors.

GLASGOW.—At Bearsden, on May 22nd, a successful public meeting was held in the Public Hall, when Mrs. Philip Snowden addressed a large and keenly interested audience. This was the first large meeting held in Bearsden by a Society of the National Union, and it was arranged by the Glasgow Society at the request of the Rev. Claude O'Flaherty, M.A., Ch.B., of All Saints, Bearsden, who kindly took the chair, and it was the direct outcome of Maryhill public meeting in the autumn arranged by the Partick Constituency Committee. £3 10s. was taken in tickets, £5 6s. 6d. in collection, 10s. in literature and THE COMMON CAUSE, and nine new members enrolled.

A mother's meeting at the Somerville Institute, Scotstown, was addressed by Miss Shakspeare at the invitation of Mrs. Yarrow.

A deputation consisting of Mrs. Fred Stephen, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Ritchie Steel, and Miss Lindsay, was received by the Liberal prospective Candidate for Camlachie, Councillor Robert Shanks, at the City Chambers.

The Society has been mainly occupied in making arrangements for the Scottish National Demonstration and Procession, first planned for June 20th, now fixed for October 10th, when it is hoped that an interesting list of speakers may be secured, and many organisations prevented by long-standing engagements for a June Saturday from joining the Procession then, will give us their support at the latter date. Many members, who expected to be away in summer, can take advantage of this opportunity to convince a reluctant public and press of the strength of the non-militant Suffrage movement.

Several Deputations to various organisations have been made in connection with the Procession. Mrs. Hunter, Miss Stuart Paterson, and Miss Craige went to the I.L.P., and the organiser and Miss Craige to the Women's Co-operative annual meeting.

The District Committees have also been busy.

BRIDGETOWN DISTRICT COMMITTEE held a members' meeting and has added three names to its Committee in place of retiring members, Miss Wilson, Miss J. Whyte, and Mr. Twaddle, and further additions are expected.

COLLEGE COMMITTEE is arranging a members' meeting and public meeting for autumn, and also a contingent for the Procession, to follow the beautiful banner presented by Mrs. Bryce.

PARTICK CONSTITUENCY COMMITTEE has undertaken to prepare a banner for the Procession and house to house visits to every member to enrol a good contingent. A members' meeting and other activities are planned for autumn, and Mrs. Toms, energetic F.W.S. Secretary for Partick, is looking up the "Friends."

ST. ROLLOX DISTRICT COMMITTEE is also adding to its numbers, and gave an At Home to members at the Y.W.C.A. rooms, Hillfoot Street, May 17th, at which Mrs. Rankin, President, gave the tea and took the chair. Miss Stuart Paterson and Miss Shakspeare were speakers. A collection of 5s. 9d. was taken, eight copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, support promised to the Procession, and two new members gained.

GOLSPIE.—On May 13th, a meeting was held at "The Welcome," by the invitation of the Golspie Society for W.S., tea being given by some of the members. Mrs. Tait presided, and said women were demanding the vote that they might have more power to help those who were weak and fallen and to bring about better conditions. Miss Bury spoke on "The Need for Women's Suffrage." There was a good attendance, eighteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold and some badges, and six new members joined the Society.

On Saturday, May 23rd, an open-air meeting was held in Golspie at which Miss Bury spoke. It was well-attended many of the people from Fishertown being present. Much interest was shewn in the reasons "Why Men Want Women's Suffrage," and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were eagerly bought.

GOUROCK.—The annual meeting was held in the Gamble Institute on April 7th. Mrs. Clatworthy presided. In the course of her remarks she said Gourock was not standing still, and she was happy to state that three ex-provosts had consented to join the Committee. With such public-spirited men as these at the head of their Society, they ought to go on to victory. Miss McGregor, Greenock, read an interesting and instructive paper on "Her Impressions on Four States of America where women have the Vote." The latter part of the meeting took the form of a Pound Tea, when the funds were substantially increased. Several new members joined, and "Friends'" cards were signed.

May 27th—There was a good attendance in the Gamble Institute when the Society met to discuss the Great National Demonstration to be held in Glasgow, Mr. Rowan presided It was unanimous that the Society should take part in the Demonstration and that they should have a banner for the occasion. Miss Hawey kindly consented to paint the banner. In order to increase the circulation of THE COMMON CAUSE, two ladies volunteered to sell it at the railway station. The Rev. George Rae read an extract from a sermon which he had preached in his own church on a recent Sunday, bearing on the Women's Movement. He showed how uplifting and far reaching it is in its widest and highest sense. The chairman in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Rae, said his example might be imitated by more of the clergy, as women were the mainstay of most of the Churches. Some suggestions as to the nature of next winter's meetings, and the raising of funds were then made, and it was agreed that the first meeting should be held in September and that it should take the form of a Social.

KELSO.—On May 1st, Mrs. Streeter began a fortnight's work in Kelso and the surrounding districts, by addressing a meeting of members in Trinity Church Hall, at 5 p.m. After the meeting the Committee remained to discuss how best to make full use of Mrs. Streeter's services, and various plans were made which resulted in the following meetings being held: On Monday, May 4th, Mrs. Rutherford gave a drawing-room meeting at Abbey House and

invited mostly "Friends" who were not members, thus spreading the interest. Mrs. Streeter gave a most interesting account of the Suffrage Movement from its earliest beginning, and was listened to with rapt attention, and some new members joined.

Mrs. Streeter met the Committee again on Tuesday, and final arrangements were made for holding meetings at Morebattle and Yetholm on the evenings of the 7th and 8th. At Morebattle, Miss Mein took the chair, and at Yetholm, Mr. Thomson, formerly headmaster of The George Square Ladies College, Edinburgh, did so, and testified to his support of W.S. since the time of John Stuart Mill's Petition. Both meetings were most successful, and were the first of the kind to be held in those villages.

On Saturday the 9th two members of Committee, Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. MacArthur, gave a most successful drawing-room meeting, at Belle Vue, and after Mrs. Streeter's address six new members joined the Society.

On the 11th, there was another meeting of members to make arrangements for Mrs Snowden's meeting on the 27th, and Mrs. Streeter said a few words on the duties of membership and of supporting our own paper. On the 12th a third drawing-room meeting was given—this time in the country—by Mrs. Ben Turnbull, Eastfield, Lempitlaw. Nineteen were present of whom five were already members, and ten new members joined. This speaks for itself, and for the rapidly growing influence of Mrs. Streeter's work in the short time she was in the district. Indeed, the members, and more particularly the Committee, cannot speak too highly of their appreciation of Mrs. Streeter's work and influence. Twenty-two new members have joined the Society, but apart from that, much interest has been awakened. Many have heard of the work of the N.U. for the first time, and the enthusiasm of our members and Committee has developed through the words spoken and the work done.

That evening a final meeting was held in the Temperance Hall by invitation of the Good Templars, and though small owing to other attractions in the town, again much interest was awakened, and in quite a new direction.

Mrs. Streeter is now at Pebbles, but returns on the 27th to help with Mrs. Snowden's meeting.

KILMARNOCK.—The winter's syllabus came to an end with a Whist Drive on March 20th; a profit of 18s. to the funds. We took up the Friends of Women Suffrage scheme in February and have now eighty members; our ordinary membership has also increased a little. We are arranging for a big representation at the Demonstration in Glasgow in October, and are having a beautiful banner made to be borne in the procession. The Suffrage Rooms are closed now for the summer months, but will re-open in the autumn.

MONTROSE.—Interest in Woman Suffrage in Montrose received considerable stimulus from a meeting held by Dr Elsie Inglis, Edinburgh, on May 7th. The hall was crowded by an interested and sympathetic audience. In Dr. Inglis's all-too-short address she pointed out the desirability for the enfranchisement of women, and explained how they could help with legislation dealing with questions such as Infantile Mortality and the reform of laws relating to women and children.

Montrose though slow to move has been progressing in this direction during the past year. Twelve new members have been obtained during the winter, bringing the number back to the original one of fifty. As a result of Dr. Inglis's meeting and the work of Mrs. Sime, organiser in connection with it, twenty-eight new members have been added to the list within a fortnight.

At the public meeting two dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

MOTHERWELL.—From May 19th—23rd, a vigorous advertising campaign was carried out in Motherwell, leading up to Mrs. Snowden's meeting on the 23rd in the Town Hall. Dr. Inglis on the 19th and 22nd, and Miss Stuart Paterson on the 20th, addressed large open-air meetings, and Mrs. Sime with Miss Riddell's invaluable co-operation held short dinner-hour meetings on 22nd and 23rd, outside the large iron works, etc. Mrs. Snowden's meeting was well attended, and the audience thoroughly appreciative. Twenty members were enrolled, and over 100 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold by a band of energetic stewards from the Glasgow Society.

Mrs. Sime remained in Motherwell till May 30th, and on the 29th the Motherwell Women's Suffrage Society came into being.

By kind permission of Mr. Ford, Mrs. Sime addressed the women workers in the clothing factory on the 27th, Mrs. Ford in the chair.

PERTH.—Several members have volunteered for Active Service League work. They have begun by cycling to two villages, hitherto unvisited, where they distributed literature.

A resolution expressing appreciation of the action of the Welsh members in securing the inclusion of women in the Welsh Home Rule Bill was passed at a meeting, and a letter sent to Mr. E. T. John.

Six names were added to the membership at the close of Mrs. Swanwick's meeting on March 24th, which brings our subscribing membership up to 258. Our Friends for Women's Suffrage now number 115.

Several new books have been added to the Library amongst them one heartily to be recommened to other Societies, "Samantha on the Woman Question."

North-Western Federation.

CARLISLE.—The Federation annual meeting was held on May 16th at Devonshire House School by kind permission of Miss Reynolds, B.A. With the exception of one change (C. G. Boullen, Esq., of "Roselands," Ambleside, as Vice-President in place of Mrs. Gandy, Heaves, Kendal, whose resignation was received with regret) the Officers were re-elected *en bloc*. The reports showed steady increase and good work done, and an interesting résumé of the chief business done at the London Council meeting was given by Mrs. F. E. Marshall. This was supplemented by Mrs. Harley, who spoke of the splendid work done by Miss C. E. Marshall as Hon. Parliamentary Secretary of the N.U., and congratulated the Federation on its possession of her, an honour which she was assured the Federation appreciated.

The meeting had great pleasure in welcoming Mrs. Harley, and in listening to a stimulating speech from her on the Active Service League. Discussion followed, and this beginning will, it is hoped, lead to good results. The thanks of the Federation are due to Mrs. Harley for her kindness in coming so far.

On May 28th, the Carlisle Society inaugurated its A.S.L. campaign with a large open-air meeting at the Market Cross. The speakers were C. E. Crompton, Esq., Mrs. Nigel Buchanan, Mrs. Annot Robinson and the Rev. R. S. Greene, Vicar of Scotby. There was a good crowd, which listened attentively, and a number of F.W.S. cards were signed. Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold and literature distributed also. Mrs. C. E. Crompton, Stanwix, is Group Leader.

KESWICK.—The annual meeting was held on May 27th, by kind invitation of Mrs. Slack, at Derwent Hill. There was a fair attendance, and an excellent address on the wider aspect of the movement was given by the Rev. Hastings Eastwood, M.A., of Penrith. The reports showed steady activity and progress. F.W.S. work, in little over a year, has brought 354 "Friends," mostly voters. Much time has been given to neighbouring villages, and Keswick has sent workers and speakers to Whitehaven and many other places. A very successful sale was held at Lingholm, in April, when Lady Rochdale not only kindly lent her house, but organised a concert and theatricals, in which she and her daughter took part. The Active Service League has been well started, about twenty members having agreed to join in a week's campaign in June, preliminary work being done already in the district chosen to prepare and rouse interest. Mrs. Slack, of Derwent Hill, is Group Leader.

WORKINGTON.—A very successful meeting was held on May 22nd, with Mrs. Harley as principal speaker. Colonel Dudgeon, J.P., V.D., presided, and was supported by the Mayoress, Miss Curwen, Mrs. Barbour, and the speakers. Alderman Patrick Walls, J.P., C.C., seconded the resolution demanding a Government Measure for Women's Suffrage which was carried unanimously. Votes of thanks were proposed and seconded by the Rev. S. P. L. Curwen, Rector of Workington, and Dr. Thomson, M.O.H. The collection amounted to £3 5s. and twenty-nine F.W.S. cards were signed. In addition to the usual methods of advertisement, the Trade Union branches and other organisations had been notified, and a procession of small boys had paraded the town carrying sandwich boards and wearing caps and sashes in the colours made by Miss Atkinson, Miss Rutherford and Miss Beatty.

West Midland Federation.

ORGANISER'S REPORT.—The whole of this month has been taken up in organising the several open-air campaigns which this Federation is undertaking in connection with the Active Service League. In June it has been arranged to have a week's tour in Worcestershire—8th to 13th, and the following week 15th to 20th in Herefordshire. The Leaguers will either walk or bicycle, and meetings will be held twice daily en route. The speakers for the fortnight will include:—Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Mrs. Cowmeadow, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Carleton Rea, Mrs. Harley, Miss Knight, and Miss Williams. A caravan will accompany the party and will afford sleeping accommodation for three of the number, besides conveying the luggage. Miss Knight has been appointed section leader of the Federation and has been hard at work, sparing no pains to make the tour a great success. Miss Garlick has now come to the Federation and is working at present in Ludlow.

WHITCHURCH.—This Society has lately been reorganised and promises now to become much more active and progressive. Mrs. Clay Finch has been elected President; Mrs. Huntingford, Hon. Secretary, and Mrs. Lloyd, Hon. Treasurer. A public meeting was held in the Oddfellows' Hall on May 13th, the speakers being Miss M. Fielden and Miss Knight.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Friday, May 15th, when an interesting lecture on "Women in Sweated Industries," was given by Mrs. Ring, of Birmingham, being illustrated by lantern slides. Mrs. Paget Norbury presided and Miss Knight also spoke. Two open-air meetings in connection with this Society have been held at Upton-on-Severn and Hanley respectively, the speaker on each occasion being Miss Knight. A Suffrage reading room has been opened to the public at the Town Hall.

REDDITCH.—A very enjoyable members' meeting was held on May 26th by the kind invitation of Mr. Pearson, Hon. Treasurer of the Society, in the Bank parlour. Eighteen members were present. Mrs. Hugh Dixon read a paper dealing with "Answers to Anti-suffrage Arguments," after which some discussion took place.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Two meetings for members were held on May 20th when excellent addresses were given by Miss Knight on "The Active Service League," the result being that the Society promised to send a contingent of leaguers to join the forthcoming caravan tour.

SHREWSBURY.—As a special effort towards increasing the funds of the Federation, a rummage sale was held at Shrewsbury and the proceeds sent to Mrs. Dymond, the Federation Treasurer. THE COMMON CAUSE continues to be sold in the Market Place on Saturday, and it is hoped more volunteers will come forward as sellers in order to start another pitch.

Central Counties.

BIRMINGHAM.—During the month twenty-two meetings have been held: ordinary meetings, eleven; Trades Unions, four; speakers sent outside Birmingham, seven.

Our Suffrage Stall at the Exhibition closes this month after ten weeks' work. The results have

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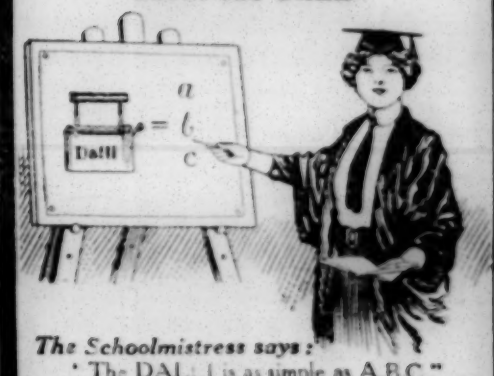

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exceeded our expectations, about eleven pounds having been taken in money, and one thousand and seventy-six "Friends'" cards signed.

The annual meeting was held on May 14th. Mrs. Osler was in the chair and gave a very helpful and encouraging address on the political position. After the business meeting (which was well attended) and tea, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel gave a charming recital entitled "Indian Heroines." The hall was crowded, and all who heard her were delighted. A good collection was taken. We are busy preparing the summer work for the Active Service League which has been formed under the leadership of Mrs. Jesper. Also for the Lightning Campaign in the last fortnight of June. Twenty new members have joined during the month.

OLTON.—A drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Jones', "The Firs," on Wednesday, May 13th, when Mrs. Bracy (Birmingham Guardian) spoke on "Children under the Poor Law." She gave a most interesting account of all the various methods now in use, the Barrack system, Cottage Homes, Boarding out, &c., and described the outlook as hopeful for the Poor law child, but felt the case of the widows and wives of prisoners needed better treatment.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR.—A meeting was held in the Picture House, on May 6th. Chairman, the Rev. Ingham Brooke—Speaker, Mrs. Osler. There was a very fair audience, representing all classes in the town; and all listened with deep attention while the chairman dwelt on the growth of the Woman's Movement, and on the good effects of women's enfranchisement which he had himself seen in repeated visits to the United States. Great interest was felt in Mrs. Osler's speech on the need of Women's Suffrage. A resolution in favour of granting the vote to women on the same terms as to men was carried *nem con.*

SOLIHULL AND DISTRICT.—May 4th—An afternoon meeting for the F.W.S. was held in the Church House, Solihull. Miss Kirby gave an excellent address. A really good musical entertainment was provided by members of the Solihull Society. Mrs. Willcox kindly gave the tea. There was a good attendance and new "Friends" were enrolled.

On May 26th the annual meeting of our Society was held at Sutton Lodge, Solihull (by kind permission of Mrs. H. Wright). Dr. Kirby took the chair and the Rev. G. D. Rosenthal gave a delightful and telling address. The Secretary reported upon the activities of the past year and was able to show a very considerable accession of new members and "Friends." The Treasurer (Mrs. M. Davis) announced a satisfactory condition of the finances. There was a good attendance, and a White Elephant Sale realised £7.

SUTTON COLDFIELD AND DISTRICT.—It is with great sorrow that I have to report this month the death of our much beloved President, Miss Lucie Earl, who passed away on April 24th. Words cannot express the loss to our Society, and individually we feel that a friend has gone from our midst.

It was Miss Earl's wish that the work should go on the same, throughout her illness—I have therefore to report a very successful Jumble Sale on April 29th at which we realised £9 13s. 10½d. Also on May 20th an equally successful cottage meeting, given by Mrs. Bloore, one of our members, at which a most interesting address was given by Mrs. Burman. We made eight "Friends" and one member. We now have sixty "Friends" connected with our Society, showing an increase of forty-three during this year.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A very successful meeting was held at the Lecture Hall, Town Hall, Bilston, on Tuesday, May 19th. The chair was taken by Mrs. Kempthorne, of The Palace, Lichfield, who gave a most interesting address. Mrs. Osler, of Birmingham, was the speaker. Sixteen members joined and twenty "Friends'" cards were signed. It is hoped to form a Society here.

The annual meeting of the local Society was held at St. Peter's Institute on May 26th. Chairman, Councillor Geoffrey le M. Mander—Speakers, Miss Pearson and Julian Osler, Esq. A much appreciated performance of "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky" was given by two members.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation.

ANDOVER.—Lady Betty Balfour spoke in the Town Hall on May 13th, also Lady Darwin on "Women's Suffrage in the U.S.A." The Vicar in the chair.

BERWICK.—Mrs. Alys Russell addressed a large audience in the schools on May 14th, the Rev. T. J. Burns in the chair. Twelve "Friends" signed.

CROYDON.—Successful office-meetings were held on Mondays, at 34a, The Arcade, High Street. Miss Clark spoke last Monday.

GUILDFORD.—Mrs. Basset spoke in Mrs. Mott's garden on May 20th, the Rev. A. H. Fletcher in the chair. Three members and several "Friends" joined. Mrs. Cowmeadow spoke at Blackheath on June 4th. Miss Baker is the Active Service League Group Leader.

HAILSHAM.—Mrs. Rackham addressed a large, orderly meeting in the George Hotel Yard, with the landlord's permission, Mr. White presiding. Over thirty "Friends" signed. Thanks are due to the chairman and local helpers.

HASLEMERE.—On May 20th the National Union Council meeting was reported at a members' meeting. Lady Betty Balfour afterwards addressed a crowded meeting, containing many men, making a deep impression. The chairman, Mr. Smith, Secretary of the local Liberal Federation, had been a delegate at the Albert Hall. Miss Martin spoke also, seven members joined, the sale of refreshments fetched 10s., and £1 19s was collected. Mrs. Leeds will address the Women's Co-operative Guild by request.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.—Weekly meetings were held at the Suffrage Club after Easter. On April 28th Miss Russell spoke on "Christianity and the Vote," Mrs. Johnson presiding. On May 4th Mr. Baillie-Weaver spoke on the "Status of Women," Mrs. Strickland in the chair. On May 12th Miss Hulme spoke on "State Registration of Nurses," Miss Thompson in the chair. On May 26th Miss Thompson spoke on the "Criminal Law Amendment Act and its Administration," Miss Sidney presiding.

JEVINGTON.—Mrs. Alys Russell spoke on May 15th, the Rector presiding. Two members and fourteen "Friends" joined.

NEWPORT.—A Society was started and a President, Vice-Presidents and Officers were elected at 8, High-street, on April 27th, Miss Cohen speaking. On May 5th a meeting took place at Bellecroft, to arrange for a public one in June. It was settled that Miss O'Shea would address it on the 16th.

PORTSMOUTH.—On April 23rd Mr. Waterfield lectured at the Suffrage Rooms on "The Women's Movement from the Futurist Point of View" to a full audience. Dr. Sloan Chesser lectured twice to full rooms on May 5th on "The Disabilities of Wives and Mothers," animated discussions following. Each lecture was much appreciated.

REDHILL AND REIGATE.—Mrs. Auerbach spoke at Mrs. Faulkner's on April 7th, the hostess in the chair. The annual meeting took place on April 22nd at the Reigate Parish Hall, Mrs. Auerbach presiding. The report showed steady growth and educational work. There were over 200 members, and 182 "Friends"; the balance was £22 2s. 11d. A former Honorary Secretary had been appointed Organising Secretary. Miss Marshall spoke on Women's Suffrage dealings in Parliament," and Miss Page-Henderson and Miss Aston gave the duologue, "A Chat with Mrs Chicky."

SOUTHAMPTON.—The following meetings have been held this month:—

May 6th—Open-air at Docks and Northam—Speakers, Miss Dutton, Mrs. Rothwell.

May 5th—At Art Gallery—Speaker, Rev. M. J. Rush on "The Place of Religion in the Woman's Movement."

May 15th—Art Gallery—Speaker, Miss Hay-Cooper on the "House of Lords and Lord Selborne's Bill."

May 22nd—Art Gallery—Speaker, Miss Dutton on "Women in the Kingdom."

May 25th—Jumble sale at Northam.

May 27th—Northumberland Road Mission Room, National Union of Railwaymen—Speaker, Miss Dutton. A resolution demanding a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women on a democratic basis was passed unanimously. At these meetings practically every member has bought THE COMMON CAUSE, and many new ones have joined. Miss Dutton has worked indefatigably, earning much gratitude.

WORTHING.—The report read at the annual meeting on April 6th mentioned twenty-seven public meetings during the year, increased sale of literature and THE COMMON CAUSE, and the establishment of a library. Miss Whiteley read a paper on "Improvements Where Women Vote." Next day Miss Wright spoke at the weekly I.L.P. meeting on "Freedom for Women Workers." On May 28th Mrs. Hailey spoke on "The Active Service League," enlisting recruits.

YATELEY.—Mrs. Wood held a garden party on May 29th, Miss Mars in the chair. Mrs. Dempster spoke. Active Service League tours are arranged in the New Forest and on the Coast.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY FIRST POST before the announcement is to be inserted, addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

JUNE 12.

Balham—Corner of Ormely Road, Balham High Road—Open-air Meeting—Miss Fielden 8.15

Deptford—Deptford Broadway—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss W. Elkins, Miss M. Green 7.45

Newington—Corner of Lancaster Street and Newington Causeway—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Hamilton, Miss Cockle 8.0

Peckham—Collyer Place, High Street—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mr. David Watson, Mrs. Watson, Miss Gloyn 8.0

Westminster Palace Hotel—Public Reception—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G., Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A.—Chair, Miss Helen Ward—Discussion—Tea 3.30

JUNE 14.

Hyde Park—Near Reformer's Tree—Miss Griffith Jones and others 3.30

JUNE 15.

East Finchley—Guild Room, Wesleyan Church—Adult School Meeting—Miss Wilkie on "The Future of the Women's Movement" 7.45

Forest Gate—Barclay Hall, Green Street—Women's Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Paul Campbell 8.30

Greenwich—Corner of Stockwell Street and London Street—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Watson 7.45

North Kensington—Lancaster Road—Speakers, Miss Stoehr and others 8.30

Walthamstow—Forest Lodge, Whipp's Cross—Garden Party—Hostess, Mrs. Ruck-Keene—Speaker, Miss Rosamond Smith 3.0

West St. Pancras—Corner of Netley Street and Hampstead Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Abbott, Miss Fawcett 8.0

JUNE 16.

Barnes—Annual Meeting—The Committe At Home—Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck on "Women in Government Employ with special reference to the Royal Commission on Civil Service" 8.30

Richmond—Heron Court—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Startup.

Southwark—Corner of Liverpool Street and Walworth Road—Speakers, Miss W. Elkin, Miss Green, Miss Cockle 8.0

Meeting of Southwark Trades Council—Miss Hay Cooper on "Women in Industry" 9.0

JUNE 17.

Deptford—Unity Hall, Evelyn Street—Jumble Sale 12—9

Ealing—Corner of Melbourne Avenue—Speaker, Mrs. Paul Campbell 8.0

Marylebone—113, Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood—Hostess, Mme. Matthaer—Miss Ruth Young 4.30

Nutford Place—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Agnes Dawson, Mr. A. Church 8.0

South St. Pancras—Corner of Acton Street and Gray's Inn Road—Speakers, Miss Green, Miss Cumming 8.0

Walworth—Meeting of "Friends" of Women's Suffrage—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G. 8.0

JUNE 18.

Esher—Claygate Green—Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G. Chair, Miss M. Martineau 8.15

Golder's Green and Hendon—Telford Road Hall—Guild Meeting—Mrs. Paul Campbell on "The Disabilities of Wives"—Open to Hendon members of Golder's Green and Hendon Branch 3.0

Hammersmith—Stamford Brook House (by kind permission of Mrs. McGregor)—Garden Meeting and Entertainment.

Harrow—Oldfield House (by kind permission of Lady Lunn)—At Home—Speaker, Miss Margery Goddard—Chair, Mrs. Campbell 4.0

JUNE 19.

Queen's Hall—Great Metropolitan Fund Meeting—Speakers, The Bishop of Kensington, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.—Admission free, reserved seats, 10s. 6d., 5s., 1s. 6d., 1s.—Doors open 7.30 8.30

Westminster Palace Hotel—Public Reception—Speakers, The Lady Courtney of Penwith, Miss C. Marshall, Miss Mary Lowndes, Miss Hay Cooper—Discussion—Tea 3.30—6.15

The Provinces.

JUNE 12.

Ashford—The Pump—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mr. Rolleston Staples 7.30

Bideford—Public Rooms—Debate between Miss G. Cooke and Mrs. Gladstone Solomon 8.15

Binfield—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Sylvia Clark, Mr. H. Goss 6.0

Brighton—York Place Hall—Speakers, Miss Agnes Dawson on "The Teaching Profession and the Vote" and Mr. G. S. Godfree, Jun.—Chair, Mrs. Gervis 8.0

Droitwich—Active Service League—Open-air Meeting—Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Helen Knight.

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Leeds—Office, 35, Park Square—Mrs. Renton on "The Active Service League and the West Riding Pilgrimage" 7.30
Sevenoaks—Market Place—Speaker, Miss Thompson 8.0
Wokingham—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Sylvia Clark, Mr. H. Goss 8.0
York—Eawick—Active Service League Meeting 7.0

JUNE 13.

Birmingham—Mrs. Ring will address the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Branch 3 7.30
Manchester—147, Dickenson Road, Rusholme—Garden Party and sale of cakes, &c.—Speaker, Councillor Margaret Ashton, Miss Harriet Burrows' String Orchestra 3—9
Norwich—Girls' Club—Garden Meeting—Hostess, Miss E. L. Willis—Speaker, Dr. Mary Bell—Theatricals 4.0
Sevenoaks—Market Place—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Thompson 8.0

JUNE 14.

Birmingham—Ufficulme—Adult School—Speaker, Mrs. Ring noon.
Leeds—Burley Road—Men's Adult School—Mrs. Earp on "The Religious Aspect of the Woman's Movement" 8.30 a.m.

JUNE 15.

Leeds—Kirkstall Abbey Grounds—Women's Guilds—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss I. O. Ford 3.0
Manchester—At Alexandra Park Gates—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Hiller, Mr. C. Peach, The Rev. Leigh Orton 7.30
South Salford Suffrage Club, Gardenwall Street, Salford—Speakers, Mrs. Atack and the Rev. A. E. Cornibeer 8.0
Southhampton—Art Gallery—Meeting for working women—Suffrage talk by Miss Dutton—Tea, music, recitations 6.0
Southport—"Stoneycroft," Waterloo Road, Birkdale—At Home—Hostess, Miss Davies 4—5.30
Tonbridge—Angel Corner—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Griffith Jones 8.0
Weobley—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Speakers, Mrs. Cowmeadow, Miss Helen Knight 8.0

JUNE 16.

Birmingham—June 16th-30th—Lightning Campaign.
Bristol—40, Park Street—At Home 3.0
Dewsbury—Market Place—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Earp—Chair, Mr. W. B. Crawshaw 7.0
Kington—The Terrace—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Speakers, Mrs. Cowmeadow, Miss Helen Knight 8.0

JUNE 17.

Leeds—Adel Grange—Garden Party—Hostesses, The Misses Ford 3.30—6.30
Leominster—Corn Square—Active Service League Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Cowmeadow, Miss Helen Knight 8.0
Reading—Holybrook House Castle—Garden Meeting—Speaker, Miss Helga Gill, followed by duologue, "Broken Down Motors" 3.30—6.30
Wickham—Open-air Meeting—Miss Cockle.

JUNE 18.

Bromyard—The Square—Active Service League Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Cowmeadow, Miss Helen Knight—Chair, The Rev. E. Powell 8.0
Darlington—Polam Hall—Garden Party—Hostess, Mrs. Baynes—Speaker, Mrs. Renton 3.30
Manchester—Alexandra Terrace, Stockport Road, Levenshulme—Speakers, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Crane and the Rev. L. Orton 7.30
Sevenoaks—Market Place—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Griffith Jones 8.0
Stockton Heath—64, Whitefield Road (by kind permission of Mrs. Pemberton)—Cake and Candy Sale 3—5.30
Tunbridge Wells—18, Crescent Road—Miss Griffith Jones on "The Active Service League" 4.0
Willesborough—Adult School—Speaker, Miss Murray 2.45

JUNE 19.

Ashford—At The Pump—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Murray 7.30
Brighton—Meeting—Hostesses, the Misses Mainprice—Mrs. Alys Russell on "The Wider Outlook" 3.30
Ledbury—The Square—Active Service League Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Cowmeadow, Miss Helen Knight 8.0

Scotland.

JUNE 12.

Edinburgh—Society of Arts Hall, 117, George Street—Miss Muriel Matters on "Ibsen's Social Dramas and their Bearing on Modern Problems" 8.0

JUNE 13.

Armadale—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League) 7.0
Perth—"Edendale"—Garden Cake and Candy Sale—Hostess, Mrs. Sime, 3.0
Portobello—Livingstone Place—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss M. Matters, Mr. J. N. Bell (Prospective Labour Candidate, Leigh Burghs) 7.0

JUNE 14.

Musselburgh—Links—Open-air Meeting—Miss M. Matters on "Woman's Place in Democracy" 2.30

JUNE 15.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Speakers Class conducted by Miss Low 8.0
Leigh—Board Room, Bangor Road—Social Meeting—Miss M. Matters on "Women in National Life"—Chair, Mrs. Scott—Musical Programme (Mrs. Vyner) 7.30

JUNE 16.

Loanhead—I.L.P. Meeting—Miss M. Matters on "Women's Place in Democracy"—Chair, Miss Pressley-Smith 7.30

JUNE 17.

Slateford—Active Service League Meeting—Speakers, Miss Low, Mr. Johnstone 6.30

JUNE 18.

Musselburgh—St. John's Hall, Bridge Street—Speaker, Mrs. Shaw McLaren 7.30

JUNE 19.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home—Miss M. Matters on "The Touch of Feminism" 4.30

Election Fighting Fund Campaign.

JUNE 12.

Witton Park—Main Street—Speakers, Miss Margaret Robertson, Councillor B. C. Spoor 7.0

JUNE 13.

Houghton-le-Spring—Fence Houses—Speakers, Mr. Dale, Miss St. John 5.30
Mr. G. Robson Murton 7.30

JUNE 14.

Houghton-le-Spring—Shiny Row—Speaker, Mr. T. E. Gull 7.30

JUNE 15.

Eldon—Bearpark—Speaker, Mr. Gray 7.30
Spennymoor—Station Plain—Speaker, Mr. L. Bell 7.30

JUNE 16.

Houghton-le-Spring—Speaker, Miss Sheard 7.30
Monkwearmouth—Speaker, Mr. Lloyd 7.30
Spennymoor—Speaker, Miss St. John 7.30
Wheatbottom—Speakers, Councillor Ben Spoor, Mr. R. Whitfield 7.30

JUNE 17.

Coundon Lake—Speakers, Miss St. Johns, Councillor Ben Spoor 5.30
Spennymoor—Speaker, Mr. Blanchard 7.30

JUNE 18.

Spennymoor—Speaker, Mr. Fred Chapman 7.30
Witton Park—Speaker, Mr. W. Chapman 7.0

JUNE 19.

Binchester Blocks—Speaker, Miss St. John 7.0

Items of Interest.

Active Service League.

Officers of the A.S.L. who wish reports of meetings, etc., organised by the League to appear in THE COMMON CAUSE, *are asked to send them in future to the C.C. correspondent of their Federation, not direct to the office of the C.C.*

Manchester and District.

WHIT-WEEK TOUR.

During a Whit-week Tour held by the Leaguers in the High Peak District of Derbyshire very well attended evening open-air meetings were held in Chinley, Mellor, Buxton, Whaley Bridge and Disley. A large crowd of some hundreds listened to Miss Ashton at mid-day at New Mills and smaller meetings were held at Marple Bridge, Fairfield, Ladnam Common and Kettleshulme. The speakers included Miss Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Muter Wilson, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Norbury, Messrs. G. G. Armstrong, Fenner Brockway, Clement Bundock, Walter Newbold and the Rev. Leigh L. Orton

About thirty Leaguers took part in the Tour, some staying the whole week through, others for part of the week, and some only for days and occasional meetings. The hospitality given was most delightful and the Leaguers were one and all enthusiastic over the kindness with which they, unknown guests, were received into their hostesses' houses. Hundreds of cottages were visited and much literature distributed; 400 F.W.S. cards were signed, seven dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE, five dozen "Friends" leaflets, and five dozen 1d. badges were sold. Two motor-cars, driven respectively by Miss Bridson and Miss Hoffman, accompanied the Tour, and were a great convenience not only as a means of progress and carriers of luggage but as platforms for the speakers. Several Leaguers wore the uniform which was much approved.

South Wales and Monmouthshire.

WATERING PLACE SCHEME.

A watering place campaign is being arranged for July and August Help from members of the Active Service League or others will be gladly welcomed. There will be work for speakers, stewards, and people willing to sell THE COMMON CAUSE or distribute leaflets and hand-bills. Those who can undertake nothing more can always help to join the beginning of the audience.

Offers of help may be addressed for July to Miss Ashton-Jones, N.U.W.S.S. Offices, for August to Miss Harvey, N.U.W.S.S. Offices, or to Miss Foxley, Hon. Sec. of the Federation, Aberdare Hall, Cardiff.

[We give below some notices not sent in till Monday afternoon. Others received still later we have not been able to find room for.]

Newcastle-on-Tyne—June 12th—Bigg Market—Dr. Ethel Williams—Chair, Miss K. R. Andrew 8.15
Ilkley—June 13th—"All Britain Lightning Campaign"—Bowling Green of the P.S.A. Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Earp 3.0
Birmingham—June 14th—Gooch Street, Men's School—Mrs. Ring 8.40 a.m.
Camborne—June 16th—Mrs. Whalley—Chair, Mr. C. V. Thomas 8.0
Walworth—June 16th—4, York Street, Walworth Road—Mrs. Rackham, Mr. J. Osborn, Mr. R. W. Bowers—Chair, Mrs. Rogers—Suffrage Play—"A Chat with Mrs. Chickey" 8.0
Helston—June 19th—Godolphin Hall—Mrs. Whalley—Chair, Col. Courtenay Vyvyan, C.B. 8.0

Coming Events.

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL, University Hall, St. Andrews, Scotland.—11th August to 8th September, 35s. a week. Board, lodging, lectures, and practical work. Under the auspices of the Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies.—For details apply to Miss Alice Crompton, M.A., 2, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh.

COSTUME DINNER AND PAGEANT.—Famous men and Women, B.C. 7000 to A.D. 2914. Hotel Cecil, Monday, June 29th, 1914. Among those who will be present are Lady Muir Mackenzie, Lady Strachey, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Miss Lena Ashwell, etc. Tickets for Dinner and Pageant, including Buffet, 10s. 6d. For Entertainment and Pageant, including Buffet, 5s. Full particulars and tickets from The Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert-st., Adelphi, W.C., and the Women Writers' Suffrage League, Goschen-buildings, 12, Henrietta-st., W.C.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert-st., Adelphi, W.C.

SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOOKS.—Just received. "Woman and Labour," by Olive Schreiner. New edition, 2s. net, post 2s. 4d. "The Social Disease," by Mrs. Creighton. 1s. net, post 1s. 2d. Call and inspect our stock.—The International Suffrage Shop, 11, Adam-st., Strand.

MISS NELLIE HORNE, Lecturer on Voice Production. Conductor of Speakers' Classes, Summer Suffrage Schools (Malvern 1912, St. Andrews 1913), Suffrage Societies' Classes (Manchester, Birkenhead, &c.). Elocution in all its branches. Classes or private tuition.—Prince's Chambers, John Dalton-st., Manchester.

PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES,
Dealing with all phases of the Woman's Movement,
3d. and 6d.
For Drawing-rooms, Platforms or Stage purposes.
Descriptive List (2d.) post free on application.
ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE,
2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.

THE BETTERMENT BOOK ROOM, 49b, Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, has a special poster-room, in which are displayed the Suffrage Posters of the Suffrage Atelier. Several new designs. These posters also on sale at Room 28, 2, Robert-st., Adelphi, W.C., or by post from the Suffrage Atelier, 6, Stanlake-villas, Shepherd's Bush.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

ADDRESSES on Courtship, Engaged to be Married, Early Married Life, Parenthood. 6d. a dozen, post paid from Mrs. Ford, Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.

BRIDLINGTON.—High School for Girls. Modern Education. Extensive grounds. Large Staff of University Women. Boarding-house on sea-front for a limited number of boarders, under the personal supervision of the headmistress and some of the Staff. For illustrated prospectus apply, Head Mistress.

"SOCIAL CHAOS, AND THE WAY OUT," by Alfred S. Baker Read. Price 7s. 6d. Of vital interest to all who are fighting for the freedom of women.—Send for particulars (post free) to HENDERSON'S, 66, Charing Cross-rd., London.

THE KING ALFRED SCHOOL SOCIETY. The Hampstead School, 24, Ellerdale-rd. A Public Day School for Boys and Girls from after the Kindergarten until University Age.—Headmaster, John Russell, M.A.

POSITIONS VACANT.

LADY HELP wanted, to share work of small boarding house for gentlemen; proprietress does all the cooking and downstairs rooms; wants lady to live with her and do bedrooms, waiting, &c.; good salary, plenty of free time.—Apply, Mrs. Gertrude Greenwood, 291, Hagley-rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham.

LADY WANTED to help with care of little girl of eighteen months and light housework. Good needlewoman and experienced with children. Under 35. Good salary. Two in family. One servant.—J. Inglenook, Woodstock-rd., Golder's Green, London.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED, post as Lady Chauffeur, running repairs, etc., taught by an officially appointed lady expert.—Margaret Macfarlane, c/o Redpath, 110, New City-rd., Glasgow.

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FULLY-TRAINED medical, surgical, maternity, and fever "nurses" supplied at any hour.—Apply, Miss Lloyd, 61, Gloucester-crescent, Gloucester-gate, N.W. Tel. 6770 Hampstead.

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BUSINESS.

MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone: Central 6049.

PRINTING, &c.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—R. Crombleholme, General Manager. Enquiries solicited.

PHARMACY, TOILET, etc.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

LAUNDRY.

BEAVEN'S LAUNDRY, 90, Lavender-rd., Clapham Junction, S.W.—Personal management. Private work only. Open-air drying ground. No contracts taken.

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CORSETS MADE TO ORDER, from 12s. 6d.—Emilie, 17, Burlington Arcade.

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MISSES DAVIES AND JANES supply best quality table poultry and eggs; ducklings a speciality. Reasonable prices. Carriage paid.—Reed End Farm, Royston, Herts.

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THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY,
180, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.
Supply TEA, CHOCOLATE, etc., at wholesale prices for BAZAARS AND SHOPS.

THE WOMAN'S LARGEST POULTRY FARM.—Catalogue, Edwards, Exporter, Coaley, Gloucestershire.

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LADIES' GUINEA PANAMA HATS, 8s. 6d. each, genuine bargains. Approval willingly. Terry's, 67, Endell-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, London.

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WANTED, to rent in hilly, bracing part of England, furnished or partly furnished cottage, with large garden, and if possible poultry runs. Tenant would work garden and attend to poultry. Would rent for long period if terms very moderate.—Box 3,248, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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For further information apply to the Secretary.

THE NATIONAL UNION

Is the great Non-Party, Non-Militant, Women's Suffrage Society. If you approve of our methods and objects, please fill in the accompanying Form and send it to the Secretary.

I approve of the objects and methods of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member of the affiliated Society in my district, and to receive their organ "The Common Cause."

I herewith enclose cheque / postal order for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription. Plus 6s. 6d., one year's subscription to "The Common Cause."*

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To the Secretary _____ **Society for Women's Suffrage.**

Or the Secretary, **National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.**

Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, crossed London County and Westminster Bank Limited (Victoria Branch).

* Please cross out if not required.

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